THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Failure of Japan's Policy Toward China

By Masatake Nakano

Effect and Effectiveness of the New National Tariff

By Yu Ren

A History of the Northwestern Army

By Yu Tinn Hugh

Kuomintang Calls "Paper-Hunting" a Form of Aggression!

The U. S.—British Crusier "Battle"

Shanghai's New Year Gambling Spree

By B. Y. Lee

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1929

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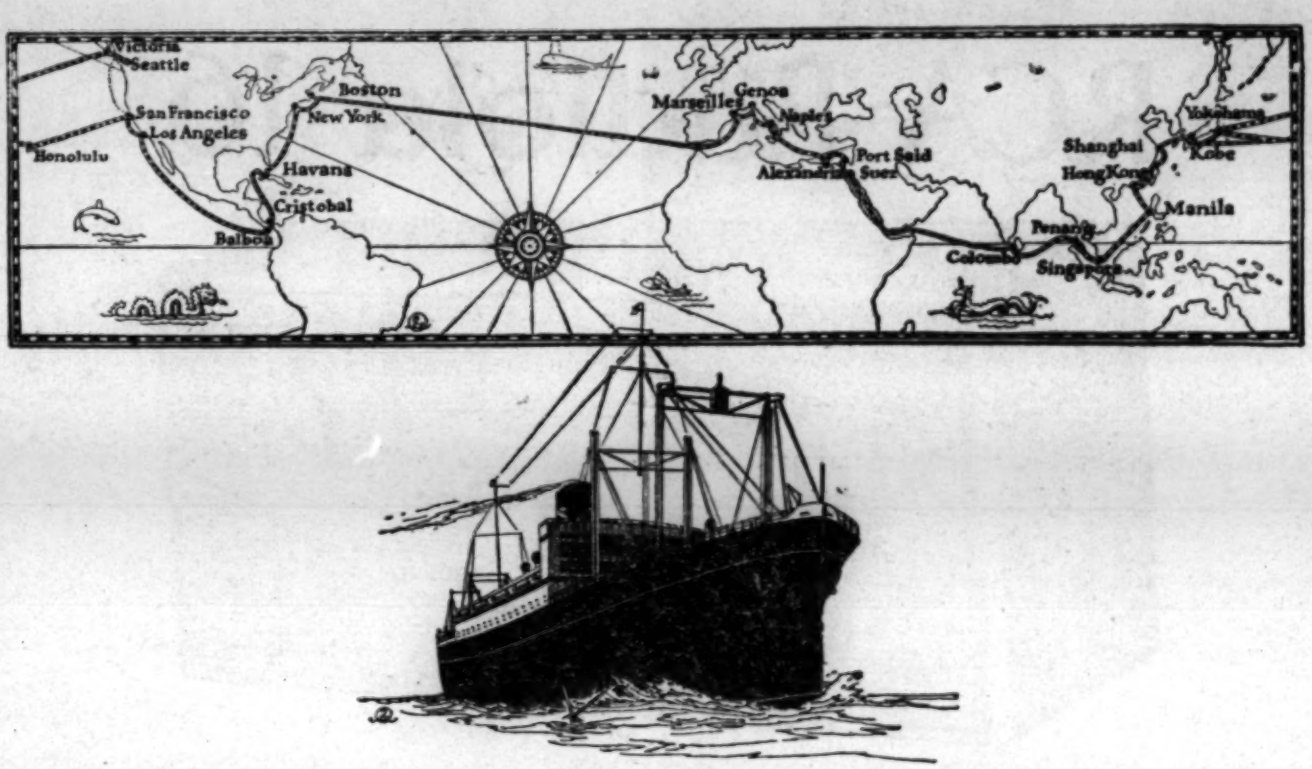

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CHINA'S INTEREST IN THE NEW U. S.—JAPAN TREATY

CHINA SHOULD be paying careful attention to negotiations now proceeding between Japan and the United States for a new arbitration treaty to replace the U. S.—Japan Arbitration Treaty which expired on August 24 of last year. According to a report which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser*, on Feb. 3, Secretary Kellogg on December 27, 1927 proposed the negotiation of a new arbitration treaty, but for some unstated reason the Japanese Government has never replied to Mr. Kellogg's proposal and thus the old arbitration treaty between the two countries was permitted to expire last August and as a result the two nations have no machinery for arbitrating disputes. The report in the *Japan Advertiser*, which was written by Mr. Wilfred Fleisher, Washington correspondent, hinted that Japan's delay in replying to Mr. Kellogg's note of December 31, 1927 may be due to Japan's desire to include a reservation which would exclude all questions pertaining to China from arbitration between Japan and the United States. It was stated that Japan was particularly desirous of excluding questions pertaining to Japanese railway and mining interests in Manchuria, Japan's real purpose being the creation of a sort of "Monroe Doctrine" in Asia which would have the effect of giving China or at least the Three Eastern Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, a sort of colonial status in respect to Japan. China should therefore be interested in this subject and in consequence should pay close attention to the Japan-American negotiations, for there is much involved in this question which does not appear on the surface. Of interest in connection with this question is a report that China is planning to invite America, Britain and Germany to investigate the Tsinan incident of May last year for the purpose of fixing the blame for the trouble. It was stated recently that China has decided, in the event of a protracted continuance of the Sino-Japanese deadlock over the Tsinan incident, to invite the three Powers, America, Britain and Germany, who had consuls stationed in Tsinan at the time of the incident to appoint delegates to a commission which would meet with China's representatives for the purpose of making a full investigation of Japan's activities in Shantung Province both prior to and following the Tsinan incident. In accordance with the terms of one of the resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference China has the right to invite the Powers to send a commission to Shantung to make an investigation to determine whether the presence of Japanese troops in Shantung is necessary for the protection of Japanese lives and property. That the other nations are watching the Shantung situation was

indicated last week when Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons that the British Government had protested to Japan over Japan's action in continuing to block the resumption of transportation on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the British interest in this question being based on large investments in this important railway which connects North China with the Lower Yangtsze Valley.

EDITOR WANTS TO KNOW WHY HE WAS SUPPRESSED

DR. CHARLES JAMES FOX, Editor of the *North China Star*, the American newspaper in Tientsin, has mailed to his subscribers residing outside of Tientsin a reprint of an editorial which appeared in his paper on February 6 in which he publishes a letter that he received on Feb. 5 from the Tientsin Postal Commissioner announcing the refusal of the Chinese Post Office to receive copies of the paper for transmission through the mails. In commenting on the action of the Post Office Department, Mr. Fox states that the letter from the Postal Commissioner was the *first and only* official intimation that his paper had been barred from the mails and stating further that he is still in ignorance of the reason for the arbitrary action of the National Government. In commenting on the Government's action, Mr. Fox says,

> "This is the first and only official intimation the Star has received, indicating that the Nationalist Government, which this paper has always supported, had any complaint to make regarding the *Star*. We have been given no other notice and no hearing whatsoever.
>
> "American law, like the law of Britain and nearly all other Western countries, provides specific remedies, and specific procedure, for any infraction of the rather stringent statutes regulating newspaper publications. In America and Great Britain particularly, where the liberty of the press is one of the fundamental principles of a free government, abuses by the press of this liberty are severely punished by both civil and criminal actions at law. The American, British and other foreign officials, of the countries still enjoying extraterritoriality in China, are always ready to give a fair hearing and adequate remedy to any Chinese or others who have a grievance against a foreign language publication.
>
> "We have on numerous occasions declared our belief that the foreign language press in China owes an alien allegiance to the government of the country in which the publications appear, and we have always striven to live up to this principle. Had any officials of the Nationalist Government informed us of exceptions taken to articles appearing in the Star, we should have promptly and willingly published denials, corrections, explanations or apologies, as it seemed to us the situation called for.
>
> "In this particular instance we still remain in total ignorance of what news article or articles, or of what editorial, the Nationalist Government complains. We have always given due prominence to, and sympathetic comment on, the various achievements by the Nationalist Government, under adverse conditions that are hardly equalled by those that face any other of the larger governments of the world.
>
> "We believe today that the great majority of the higher officials of the Nationalist Government must admit that to disbar the use of the mails to a daily newspaper, without any hearing whatsoever, and while the Editor of that paper, and the majority of its subscribers, remain in total ignorance of any cause of complaint, is a highly arbitrary act, unworthy of the National Government of New China."

The U. S.–British Cruiser "Battle"

A REUTER MESSAGE from Washington on February 5 stated that the United States Senate had adopted the so-called Cruiser Bill by 68 votes to 12. The report stated that the Bill included an amendment favoring the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and the principal naval Powers regulating the conduct of belligerents and neutrals at sea in time of war. Another amendment authorizing the President to invite Great Britain to confer with the United States with a view to limiting the number of cruisers, was defeated. The *Reuter* report also stated that President Coolidge "had intimated, that though still opposed to the retention of the time-clause, this did not necessarily mean that he would veto the Bill." The reference to a "time-clause" pertains to a provision in the measure whereby five cruisers annually must be laid down in 1929, 1930 and 1931. It was not known at the time of writing whether President Coolidge intended to sign the Cruiser Bill, but the *Reuter* message referred to in the foregoing implied that he will sign it.

If President Coolidge signs the Cruiser Bill, the present session of Congress will go down in history as having taken two notable and contradictory actions: the passage of the Kellogg Peace Treaty which provides for the outlawry of war and the passage of the Cruiser Bill which is intended to give America a fleet at least the equal of that of Great Britain. The inconsistencies involved in these two measures of course received major attention both in the Congressional debates and in the press, one Senator declaring that it placed the United States in the position of a man walking around with an olive branch in one hand and a bomb in the other. Since both measures were before the Senate at the same time, the natural result was a trade whereby the advocates of the Kellogg Pact were forced to support the Cruiser Bill in order to obtain the needed support of the Cruiser Bill advocates for the Kellogg Treaty. Both measures thereby received a favorable vote. Senator Gillette of Massachusetts, in a speech in the Senate on December 15 declared his conviction that the Senate "could find no conflict in passage of the Naval Construction Bill and the Renunciation of War Treaty." Continuing he said, "I am confident that the Senate will ratify the anti-war Treaty, which I consider a great achievement and a substantial step toward universal peace. But we must prepare for war as the other nations do. The naval program contemplates keeping up with our naval rivals rather than getting so far behind as to be defenseless. The anti-war Treaty is the most helpful treaty ever made, but under stress it may be broken. We should urge a disarmament agreement, for armament reduction would be the best proof of the value of the treaty. As a wealthy nation we must be prepared as we were in 1921, to make sacrifices for disarmament, but we must be met halfway. A navy is our insurance, but we should reduce both the risk and the insurance. The United States must not forget that the principal nations of the world are our debtors and that wealth 'makes an attractive prey.' There is already a keen rivalry with Great Britain which promises to increase. I do not doubt the sincerity of British friendship, but England refuses to decrease her naval armament down to ours; so the only course for us is to increase our navy.....It is dangerous to shut our eyes in false security, thinking that treaties are self-executory. I agree with English statements that war between the two countries is unthinkable, but declarations are

sometimes forgotton." At this point Senator Bruce of Maryland interposed with the remark that "peace treaties could no more keep nations from fighting than prohibition laws could keep people from drinking."

Whether the United States Congress in taking these seemingly contradictory actions is playing the part of a hypocrite or is merely adopting necessary protective measures until the time arrives when the world may safely lay down its arms, only time can tell. The real inspiration for the present Cruiser Bill dates back to the failure of the United States and Great Britain to reach an agreement for limitation of cruiser construction at the Geneva Arms Conference in 1927 which was participated in by the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Actually it dates even further back to the Washington Arms Conference in 1921-1922 when the Powers failed to reach an understanding on naval limitation, further than the limitation of capital ships and aircraft-carriers. Practically all of the juggling which is now going on in respect to naval armament is actually in preparation for the next general naval conference which was provided for in the Washington Arms agreement of 1922, wherein it was stated that the Powers should hold a conference "as soon as possible" after the expiration of eight years from the coming into effect of the Treaty, which actually remains in force until December 31, 1936.

The best explanation of the Administration's viewpoint in respect to the present Naval Construction Bill was contained in an address delivered by Senator Hale of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the Senate on Jan. 3, the text of which was as follows,

> The delegates of the United States went to Geneva ready and willing to accept a tonnage figure on these classes of ships—cruisers, destroyers, and submarines—below the actual naval needs of the country as recommended to Congress by the Navy Department, provided the limitation could be made on the same basis as the capital-ship ratio.
>
> The American proposal at the conference was 250,000 to 300,000 tons of cruisers for Great Britain and the United States and 150,000 to 180,000 for Japan. As we have but 155,000 tons of firstline cruisers built, building, or appropriated for, the lower figure would have involved the building of nearly 100,000 tons of new cruisers.
>
> As the British have built, building, or appropriated for 397,140 tons of firstline cruisers to come down to this lower figure they would have had to scrap about 147,000 tons of their present cruisers. The Japanese, with 213,955 tons of firstline cruisers built, building, or appropriated for, to come within the ratio would have to scrap about 64,000 tons of their present cruiser force.
>
> The first proposal of the British at the conference allowed for approximately 600,000 tons of cruisers. Her later proposals reduced this tonnage, but did not come near meeting the offer of the United States, and all British offers included two classes of ships with a limitation on the 8-inch gun cruisers. The United States stated that it would consider no offer over 400,000 tons. The representatives of Japan were at all times in favor of a low figure for a limitation.
>
> **No Restrictions Proposed on Size of Cruisers**
>
> The American demand was for a limitation of total tonnage in cruisers with permission to build cruisers of any size within the limitation up to the 10,000 standard tons of the treaty cruiser. The British contention was that on account of the number and length of their sea communications they needed a great number of smaller cruisers and that therefore the number of 10,000-ton treaty cruisers should be limited.
>
> They insisted that their naval needs required 70 to 75 cruisers, and sought to limit the construction of cruisers to two classes, those of 10,000 tons, carrying 8-inch guns, and those of 7,500 tons and under, with a limit of 6-inch guns, which proposal was later changed to 6,000-ton cruisers with 6-inch guns. Their original proposal was for 15 10,000-ton cruisers, which in one of their later offers was modified to 12.
>
> The position of the United States that a limitation be placed on the total tonnage, with permission to build ships of any size within that limitation up to the treaty limit of 10,000 tons, was maintained throughout the conference by the American delegates, because on account of our almost entire lack of naval bases and the fact that our operations away from the fleet would necessarily be carried on overseas and in proximity to hostile bases, we need the maximum cruising radius and maximum protection in armament, so that it is imperative that we build almost exclusively ships of the larger type. The smaller type of ship with a lesser cruising radius would be of little value to the United States, and necessarily we would not feel justified in building such ships.
>
> Another great advantage to the British in keeping down the number of the larger class of cruiser is their great merchant marine, many of whose ships are so constructed as to enable them to mount 6-inch guns.
>
> The reasons why the British can successfully use small cruisers whereas we can successfully use large cruisers only are apparent when we consider the question of the British naval bases.
>
> I have had a map prepared by the Navy Department showing the British, Japanese, and American naval stations and bases and their position with relation to our own trade routes, and I ask that it be inserted in the Record.
>
> **British Naval Stations Command American Routes**
>
> From this map it will be seen that the British naval stations and bases to all intents and purposes command our foreign and much of our coastwise commerce. Situated as they are it is apparent that British vessels of limited cruising radius will find at all times available fuel and repair facilities anywhere with slight exceptions, along our trade routes.
>
> The United States, on the other hand, has very few naval stations away from this continent. Our only naval stations outside of home waters are those located at Guantanamo, the Virgin Islands, Panama, Pearl Harbor, Guam. Samoa, and Cavite. The stations at Guantanamo, the Virgin Islands, and Panama to a limited extent protect our trade routes to South America, though the first two stations are small stations which have not been extensively develped, and the four stations in the Pacific Ocean—Pearl Harbor, Guam, Samoa, and Cavite—to a very limited extent protect our trade routes to Australia and to and along the eastern coast of Asia.
>
> Excluding Pearl Harbor, which is our principal naval base in the Pacific Ocean, the other three stations may not, under treaty agreement, be developed beyond their present capacity, and they are in no respect modern, up-to-date, naval stations. We have no naval stations in European or African waters, nor any in the Indian Ocean.
>
> The British naval stations at Gibraltar and Malta and the home stations on the British Islands are so located that they command the principal water trade routes of Europe. The two stations at Gibraltar and Malta and the stations at Port Said, Aden, Port Louis, Simonstown, and Freetown command the entire ocean traffic of Africa. The stations at Aden, Bombay, Trincomalee, Colombo, Rangoon, and Singapore command the entire Indian Ocean trade routes, and the stations at Singapore, Hong Kong, King George Sound, Sydney, and Auckland command the water trade routes of Australia, the islands of the southern Pacific, and the east coast of Asia as far north as Japan.
>
> As to South America the British have a defended station at Kingston, an anchorage station at Port Castries, and a fuel station at Port Stanley, on the extreme southeastern coast of South America. They have nothing along the west coast of South America.
>
> On our own continent the British have a defended naval base at Esquimalt, near Vancouver, on the west coast, and strong stations on the east coast at Halifax and Bermuda. These two latter stations, together with the station at Kingston, command our entire east coast traffic.
>
> These naval stations give her a strangle hold on the commerce of every other nation in the world. Her position in regard to naval stations is unique among the nations.
>
> Our own overseas merchant marine, which was at one time the greatest in the world, has now dwindled to about one-half of that of Great Britain, and a considerable proportion of that half is not in operation. Our overseas trade, however, is as great as that of Great Britain, and amounts to $9,000,000,000 in round numbers, and, though due to our lack of merchant ships, about two-thirds of it is being carried in foreign bottoms we are now in a fair way, through the passage of the White-Jones merchant marine bill last winter, to build up our own merchant marine and ultimately to carry in our own bottoms our proper propor-

tion of our own ocean trade. Our policy has been, and is now, to acquire as few outlying possessions as possible. Being almost devoid of overseas naval stations, we must in some way be able to guarantee from undue interference our ocean-going traffic. To shut off or cripple our foreign commerce would bring an immediate end to American prosperity.

The one insurmountable bar to reaching an agreement at the Geneva conference for a proportionate reduction in naval armament was the divergent naval needs of this country and Great Britain in regard to cruisers. Her present cruiser force, with her naval stations which everywhere command the commerce of the world, give her the control of the seas.

If we are to keep up our foreign trade and build up our ocean commerce, we must see to it that ocean commerce is guaranteed protection in peace and in war, without which it is at the mercy of another and competing country, and however friendly our relations with that competing country may be, such a position is not to be tolerated.

Supremacy of the seas we do not seek, but the rights of our commerce when we and the rest of the world are at peace, when we are neutral and other countries are at war, and when we are ourselves belligerents, we must insist upon.

The lack of a direct American press service in China has made it extremely difficult for American residents of this part of the world, or Chinese observers of international political tendencies, to understand clearly the ins and outs of this seemingly new phase of naval rivalry which has developed since the Geneva Arms Conference in 1927. Practically all the news pertaining to these matters, which are likely to have far-reaching effects in this part of the world, which newspaper readers here ever see, are brief cabled items which tend to create the impression that the United States is determined to construct the greatest fleet in the world. An example of this was provided in a brief *Reuter* message on Feb. 11 which stated that the British Admiralty had decided to lay down two 10,000 ton cruisers this year, the reason being based upon "the adoption by Congress of the 15-crusier program." A perusal of Senator Hale's address in the Senate, which is printed in full in the foregoing, shows quite clearly that what the United States is trying to do is *to catch up* with the British cruiser construction program which has been in progress without cessation since the Washington Conference in 1922. A similar situation prevails in respect to Japan, for according to recent press reports from Tokyo the Japanese Government has just laid down at the Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe the last of the *eight* 10,000 ton crusiers which were called for in Japan's crusier program which has also been progressing without cessation since the Washington naval conference. These Japanese crusiers, needless to mention, are considered to be the most powerful in the world. As stated, America proposed a limitation of all classes of warcraft at the Washington Conference in 1922 and again at the Geneva Conference in 1927. While the nations represented at the Washington Conference succeeded in reaching a understanding on the limitation of certain classes of war- craft, they did not reach any understanding in respect to a limitation of cruisers or submarines, where competition now seems to be centered. The news reports dealing with the debates in Congress on this question have created the impression in this part of the world that the American people are not whole-heartedly supporting the Washington Administration, but a recent census of the American press on the question has shown that the leading newspapers have lined up in the proportion of eight in favor to one against.

Kuomintang Protests Against "Paper-Hunting" as a Form of Foreign "Aggression"

To the long list of foreign "special rights" in China against which the Chinese people have long been protesting, must now be added the sport of "Paper-Hunting" in the vicinity of Shanghai. Since none of the standard dictionaries or encyclopaedias describe the sport of "Paper-Hunting" we make haste to explain that it is a form of cross-country riding or racing. Someone rides across country and "lays" a course by scattering pieces of colored paper over the countryside. Then on the day of the "hunt" the participants meet at a selected place and start out, all being mounted on horses, or rather that brand of horse known locally as a "China-pony." The leader who "lays" the course always selects a certain number of hazards which must be surmounted, sometimes at considerable danger to the hunters who often suffer broken legs, ribs and collar-bones as a result of falls. For readers of *The Review* who do not reside at Shanghai, it should be explained, parenthetically so to speak, that Paper-Hunting is indulged in by adults and should not be confused with a somewhat similar game known as "fox and geese" which is familiar to most American children. Here at Shanghai it is a sort of *gentleman's* game, for while the Shanghai Municipal Council does not, or at least has not up to the present, granted titles, the sport of Paper-Hunting is essentially a game that requires an income sufficient to support a pony and the proper style of clothing and equipment that go with the pastime. Shanghai "society" always turns out at these annual "hunts" and the local foreign press always makes much of the occasion by printing pictures of the participants and so on. According to our local "Hong Book" (city directory) there are two paper-hunt-clubs in Shanghai, one being called the "Ladies' Paper Hunt Club" and the other the "Shanghai Paper Hunt Club." Since the sport was introduced here some sixty years ago, we assume it must have been started by the British, but according to recent official exchanges of diplomatic Notes to which we will refer later on, it is understood that a few Americans and other foreigners as well as some Chinese are also participants.

Having thus presented the background, we will now proceed with the story by explaining that Paper-Hunting as practised by the *elite* of Shanghai, has now become a serious matter of diplomatic protest on the part of the Chinese, the question having become involved in much offcial letter-writing on the part of the Shanghai District Kuomintang, the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the local Chinese Government Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the local British Consul-General and finally that august diplomatic "group" popularly known as the Shanghai Consular Body, the Chairman of which is Mr. Edwin Sheddan Cunningham, the American Consul-General! In order that the present diplomatic crisis over paper-hunting may be understood, it must be further explained that, while the Shanghai foreign settlements are controlled by the foreigners, the jurisdiction of the foreigners does not extend beyond the borders of the Settlements. In other words, the territory outside

of the foreign Settlements is controlled by the Chinese authorities and is occupied by the Chinese people who are engaged in various agricultural pursuits, the chief of which is the supplying of vegetables and other food products for the Shanghai market. Since the Settlements are limited, congested areas almost entrely occupied by residences and business-houses, it siinecessary for the members of the Paper-Hunt Clubs to go out into the neighboring country for their sport. This means that they conduct their "hunts" over land that is owned and occupied by hundreds of Chinese small-farmers or gardeners. And in this connection it should also be explained that Chinese farmers do not construct fences or barriers about their property as is the custom in western countries, the little farms being only divided by narrow foot-paths or ridges. This is particularly true in the country about Shanghai where rice-farming prevails, the little ridges separating the farms serving as dams for the retention of water during the growing season.

We do not have available a complete record of the protests which the Chinese authorities have lodged with the local foreign diplomatic officials, but according to a report appearing in the *Shanghai Mercury* on Feb. 1, the Chinese farmers, or peasants, in the so-called Western district and the Chinese officials having authority in that area called on the local Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and requested him to open negotiations with the foreign consular authorities with the object of putting an end to this form of sport. Mr. Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, wrote letters to the British and French Consuls-General asking them to suppress paper-hunting and in addition he sent an official from his office to call on the British Consul-General to open personal negotiations. The Chinese official who visited the British Consulate-General came back and reported that the Consul-General had made the following statement,

"1. Paper hunting has been going on in Shanghai for more than 60 years. The sudden suppression by the Chinese authorities is likely to lead to misunderstanding on the part of foreigners.

"2. Within the next two weeks there wtll be five paper hunt races which had been scheduled long ago. It is, therefore, impossible to stop these races.

"3. Every year, when paper hunts are held, a sum of $5,000 is raised to pay the farmers for any damage done to their fields.

"4. Pape hunting is a kind of sport and any damage done to the fields is not intentional.

"The British Consul-General is willing to accept responsibility to reduce the number of such races to two, instead of five, and to increase the rate of compensation for damage done. The Consul-General also said that a reply will be given to our communications. In conclusion he expressed the hope that certain definite rules will be drawn up.

"Acting on the statement of the British Consul-General referring to the payment of compensation to farmers for damage done to their fields, Commissioner King has requested the Shanghai Chinese Territory Municipality to make an investigation into the names of the recipients of such compensation."

It seems, however, that the British Consul-General did not make a formal reply to the Chinese protest, this phase of the matter having been passed over to Mr. Cunningham, the American Consul-General, who is Chairman of the local Consular Body, his reply being to the following effect,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 4, in which you ask me to consult with my colleagues of the Consular Body, with a view to the issue of instructions to their respective nationals to refrain in future from the sport of paper-hunting on horse-back in the districts adjoining Shanghai, in order that agricultural interests may be protected and friendly relations thereby sustained.

"In stating that this sport interferes with the people's livelihood and impairs national rights, the letter from the Police Department of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, which you quote, shows, I think, a failure fully to appreciate the conditions under which it is conducted. My colleagues of the Consular Body are therefore anxious that I should enlighten you in regard to certain points connected with it.

"In the first place, far from being an association of foreigners or of the nationals of any one country, the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club is composed of members of all nationalities, including a large proportion of Chinese. (There were actually twenty-seven Chinese members in 1927.) Chinese citizens are indeed cordially welcomed as members of the Club. The recreation of hunting, or cross-country riding on horseback, is universally recognized throughout the world as one of the finest amateur sports. It is participated in by every nation in all the leading countries, and is as a sport one of the best means of promoting international friendship and good-will. In Shanghai, as in other parts of the world, there is no gambling or money making of any kind whatever connected with it.

"While it is genuinely believed that the damage done to agricultural land by horse riding in the Shanghai neighborhood is small, every possible care is taken by the stewards of the Paper Hunt Club to see that the country people are compensated for any harm done to their property. For the present season, a new system of compensation has been instituted. Not only is every endeavor made to satisfy the farmers over whose land it is proposed to ride prior to each hunt, but on every occasion one of the stewards of the Club, rides over the land, over which the hunt has passed, on the following day, to ascertain if any damage has been done, and the Club willingly pays out any further compensation found justifiable by these means. The stewards of the Club are at all times ready to listen to, and investigate, the complaints of individual farmers.

"It may surprise you to learn that a sum of over $5,000 was distributed to the country people last season for work done on the land in connection with the jumps and other preparations for the hunts.

"Lastly, it should be remembered, that this is a sport which brings in a considerable revenue to certain classes of people in this country. So-called paperhunting is restricted entirely to China-bred ponies. It is roughly estimated that if cross-country riding were prohibited, the loss to Chinese trade would be in the neighborhood of five lakhs of dollars ($500,000) a year. Not only are very considerable sums of money spent every year in the purchase of ponies for this purpose, but a large number of Chinese are employed in looking after these animals, and no small sum of money is spent locally in fodder for them.

"It would therefore seem that in asking that it should be entirely prohibited, the local police authorities are taking a narrow view of a world-renowned and wholly admirable sport, which may in rare instances cause a negligible amount of uncompensated damage to agricultural land, but which undoubtedly confers a proportionately very much greater benefit on the Chinese people as a whole.

"My colleagues trust that, after you have perused this letter, you will see the question of this sport in a different light, and will direct the attention of the police authorities concerned to the considerations put forward herein."

The latest chapter, on the subject was a letter which Mr. Wunsz King the Chinese Foreign Affairs Commissioner, sent to Mr. Cunningham in which he stated that further protests had been received from the Chinese authorities, particularly the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai (Chinese city outside the foreign settlements) in which the reply of the Consular Body was termed "very arrogant," but which, incidentally went to the heart of the question by declaring that while it may be true that paper-hunting is permitted in all countries, *that the damaging and destruction of private property is legally prohibited everywhere.* To quote from a rough translation of the Chinese protest. "It is most unreasonable from the standpoint of either law or commonsense, to argue that there is no harm in causing destruction to private property if compensation is later made." Then in addition to this protest there have

been references to further complaints on the part of the local branch of the Kuomintang which refers to damage having been caused to agricultural products through trampling by the horses engaged in the paper-hunts. The Kuomintang protest also "expresses amazement" that the Consular Body should attempt to justify paper-hunting on the grounds that it encourages the horse-breeding industry in which "certain Chinese realize $500,000 annually" which allegation the Chinese consider to be "rather too short-sighted." In conclusion the Kuomintang protest, as translated from a report appearing in the *Republican Daily News* on Feb. 7, states that the damages suffered by the Chinese farmers is "more harmful than a natural calamity, because in the case of a natural calamity, it is possible for the farmers to help themselves by natural skill. The damages to the farmers from paper-hunting is ten times more harmful."

The question thus seems to be deadlocked at this point, and while it is unlikely that any "incidents" may be created unless the Chinese should decide to arrest some of the paper-hunters for trespass and bring injunction proceedings in the foreign courts, the question is interesting nevertheless in that it brings into prominence another source of Sino-foreign friction at Shanghai. The foreigners who participate in the paper-hunts doubtless are honest in their belief that a form of sport which has existed at Shanghai for sixty years should be considered a permanent institution. The foreigners also probably think that since they compensate the farmers for damages, that the farmers have no grounds for lodging a political protest. Without knowing the details, we imagine that what may have happened is that money which the Paper-Hunt Clubs have appropriated for damages, has never found its way into the hands of the farmers who have suffered actual losses. But aside from that element which may have precipitated the trouble, and looking at it from a broader standpoint, the Chinese protest is most logical in view of the general situation which prevails in respect to Sino-foreign relationships. The Chinese are now becoming politically conscious from the standpoint of protecting themselves against the so-called foreign aggression, regardless of the form which it may take. While no foreigner of intelligence would think of riding his horse over another foreigner's private property and damaging his crops, in China or elsewhere, it probably has never occurred to any of the members of the Shanghai Paper-Hunt Clubs that the Chinese have similar feelings in respect to the inviolability of their private property-rights. But the Chinese do possess such feelings even though they have not been in a position to express themselves effectively in the past. Now, however, it is a different story and if the foreigners persist in their disregard of the Chinese protests, it is likely that unpleasantness, or even "incidents" may develop. In this connection we seem to have read somewhere of a similar fight of the peasant-farmers of Great Britain on a question very similar to this Shanghai "paper-hunt" question, the only difference being that it was fox hunting in England that stirred up the peasants to such an extent that they were finally able to obtain legal protection for their private property rights.

The Present Relations of China and Japan

THE RECORD TO DATE

October 19—General-Baron Tanaka, Japanese Premier and concurrently Foreign Mininter sent S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, to Nanking to confer with officials of the National Government for the purpose of trying to reach an understanding in order that formal negotiations might be undertaken. Mr. Yada, however, was not provided with any credentials for conducting actual negotiations, hence his activities at Nanking can only be classed as "conversations."

October 26—General-Baron Tanaka sent Hachiro Arita, chief of the Asia Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office and Koichi Nishida, acting Japanese Consul-General at Tsinan, Shantung Province, to Nanking, supposedly for the purpose of "checking up" on the reports regarding the Nanking situation which Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai had submitted to Tokyo regarding the attitude of the National Government.

November 10—General-Baron Tanaka is alleged to have sent a secret confidential agent named Kono Ryonei to Nanking for a private conversation with General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National State Council, apparently for the purpose of "checking up" on reports which Messrs. Arita and Nishida had made regarding the situation at the National Capital and also, according to report, for further "checking up" on Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai.

November 19—S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who initiated the Nanking "conversations" and who returned to Shanghai after a stay of six days in the National Capital, returned to Nanking for still further conversations with Dr. C. T. Wang, the National Minister for Foreign Affairs.

November 23—Negotiations between S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, and Dr. C. T. Wang, National Foreign Minister, definitely break down and both issue statements, the reason for the break-down being unknown but supposedly on account of Japan's refusal to withdraw her troops from Shantung as a preliminary to the opening of definite "negotiations" for a settlement of outstanding problems between the two countries.

November 23—Although the "conversations" between Yada and Wang are discontinued, Mr. Yada opens "conversations" with T. V. Soong, National Minister of Finance on the question of the China tariff and also, according to report, on the question of China's refunding the defaulted Japanese loans from the increased customs revenues expected to result from China's tariff autonomy program.

December 4—Consul-General Yada demands of Mr. Soong that China must agree to the refunding of Japan's defaulted debts from the increased customs revenues before Japan will agree to China's plans for increasing of the tariff schedules. Chinese papers state Mr. Soong refused to consider the Nishihara loans at all, but that he did agree in principle to a refunding of the "legitimate" Japanese loans and as good faith offered to set aside the sum of $5,000,000 as the first year's payment of interest on the old unsecured Japanese loans.

December 7—S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai refuses to accept China's official Note announcing the new tariff schedules which China intends to enforce on February 1, 1929. The other foreign consuls at Shanghai, including the American and British, accept the Notes and draft of schedules and forward them to their Legations in Peiping.

December 11—Takejiro Tokonami, president of the Shinto Club, a Japanese political organization, occupying a "neutral" position in the Diet, accompanied by Mr. Akatsuka, former Minister to Austria, Lieut-General Idogawa, retired militarist, and a staff of about a dozen secretaries arrive in Nanking, supposedly on a private mission for the purpose of investigating the political situation at Nanking.

January 25.—General-Baron Tanaka announces at a meeting of the Privy Councillors in Tokyo that "the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese tariff pact may be taken as Japan's *de facto* recognition of the National Government, but since recognition requires a legal form, it cannot be said to be complete recognition unless the Japanese Government formally recognizes the National Government with a formal Note. The matter regarding Japan's recognition of National China depends upon the outcome of the negotiations on various outstanding Sino-Japanese issues, which are to be conducted between Mr. Yoshizawa and the National Government." This statement by General-Baron Tanaka constituted the first definite information from Tokyo that Japan had negotiated a tariff treaty with

China and probably would not raise objections to the coming into effect of the new Chinese tariff schedules on February 1.

January 25.—Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, who has been in Tokyo for several months, arrives in Nanking and opens negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang on outstanding Sino-Japanese questions, the official Japanese *Toho* news agency report stating that negotiations are to be started, first of all on the Tsinan incident.

January 26.—Chinese Ministry of Railways announces that protracted negotiations between representatives of the Ministry and the Japanese Consul at Tsinan on the question of resuming transportation on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway through the Japanese military zone at Tsinan, Shantung have broken down owing to the conditions which the Japanese military have imposed respecting the inspection of trains which the Chinese declared to constitute an infringement upon their sovereignty.

January 28.—Official Japanese *Toho* news agency announces that Mr. Yoshizawa planned to return to Shanghai, it being "learned on good authority" that the negotiations between Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. Wang were "on the whole a repetition of the Wang-Yada preliminary negotiations and that though the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung was the principal topic, no reference was made to any concrete measures for the evacuation of the Japanese troops. In short, the Sino-Japanese parleys have resulted in no agreement, but it is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa is giving a dinner-party this evening in honor of Dr. Wang." A later Chinese report stated that Dr. Wang didn't attend the dinner-party, pleading illness.

January 29.—Report from Tokyo states that "owing to his success" in negotiating the new Sino-Japanese tariff understanding, Mr. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai is to be recalled to Tokyo and it is not known whether he will be promoted to a new post or sent back to Shanghai.

January 29.—Official *Toho* report from Nanking states that Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. Wang held another conference and exchanged views concerning the "whole of the pending questions existing between Japan and China." After the meeting Mr. Yoshizawa told the Japanese newspaper correspondents that he had discussed the Tsinan incident as well as the anti-Japanese movement now prevailing in China. "On the whole, I can inform you that effective conversations were exchanged in a friendly atmosphere and I am expecting to hold another meeting with Dr. Wang within a few days," stated Mr. Yoshizawa who explained that he was returning to Shanghai where he hoped further negotiations would be held "the opinions of both delegates being very close due to the conciliatory attitude ... thus throwing a light on the future of Sino-Japanese negotiations.

January 30.—Japanese Privy Council, according to *Reuter* report from Tokyo, formally approves the China Tariff Agreement and notifies the Japanese Charge d'Affairs in Peiping to sign accordingly.

January 31.—*Reuter* report from Tokyo quotes "official circles" in the Japanese Government as declaring that the signing of the China Tariff Agreement only recognized the "Interim Tariff" and did not constitute recognition of tariff autonomy or actual recognition of the National Government; Japanese Government Spokesman also alleged that China had agreed to recognize the legality of Japan's "unsecured" loans made to China and in addition had agreed to set aside $5,000,000 from the increased tariff revenues toward repayment of Japan's loans. Chinese officials denied Japanese allegations regarding "recognition" of Japan's unsecured loans and stated that China had sent identic notes to nine nations, including Japan, asking them to send representatives to China for purposes of discussing the refunding of defaulted loans and that Japan's unsecured loans would have to go into the same pot with the unsecured loans of other countries.

February 5.—Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. Wang hold conference in Shanghai which lasts for 10 hours, at conclusion of which Dr. Wang was quoted by the official Chinese *Kuo Min* news agency as stating that an agreement had been reached and that formal negotiations would be conducted in Nanking "as soon as the details can be worked out." Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate was quoted by the official Japanese *Toho* news service as stating, "It maybe safely said that as the result of this parley, the Sino-Japanese negotiations on the Tsinan affair have been almost brought to a successful conclusion."

February 8.—Dr. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa meet in Shanghai, supposedly for the purpose of initialing the documents for formal settlement of the Tsinan incident, when Mr. Yoshizawa informs Dr. Wang that upon instructions from Tokyo he cannot agree to the understanding previously agreed upon on February 5 that both sides are to pay damages resulting from the Tsinan incident subject to the findings of a joint Sino-Japanese commission of investigation. Mr. Yoshizawa proposed as a counter measure that both sides should forego claims for damages, but the Chinese refused to consider this on the grounds that 5,000 Chinese citizens were killed and Chinese property was damaged to the extent of several millions of dollars. Sino-Japanese negotiations again deadlocked.

Tne foregoing summary of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations since October of last year, which has been reproduced from previous issues of *The Review* constitutes visible proof of the failure of the Tanaka Government to enforce its highly-advertised "strong" policy upon China. The Tanaka Government which has the support of the extra-constitutional military elements in Japan, came into power shortly following the Nanking incident of March 24, 1927, the political war-cry of the Seiyukai Party at that time being the necessity for a "strong" or "positive" policy as opposed to the conciliatory or "friendship" policy which had been followed by the previous Government. General-Baron Tanaka, being a member of the military clique with its traditions of previous "strong" Japanese policies as exemplified in the Twenty-One Demands of 1915, the Nishihara loans of 1918-1919, the occupation of Shantung prior to the Washington Conference and other land-marks of Japanese aggression, immediately set about the enforcement of a similar method of dealing with China in these modern days of 1927-1928 and 1929. The northern advance of the National forces under Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang in the spring of last year provided General Baron Tanaka and his military supporters with an opportunity for an application of the "strong" policy. Some 20,000 Japanese troops were thrown into Shantung Province and a fight was precipitated with the Nationalists when their troops reached Tsinan, the Shantung Capital.

Since the Tanaka clique obtained control of the Japanese Government on the basis of a "strong" policy, it has naturally been necessary for domestic political purposes in Japan for General-Baron Tanaka to keep on telling the Japanese people that his policy was proceeding satisfactorily and would be crowned with ultimate success. But exactly the opposite has happened. Instead of protecting Japanese so-called "interests" in China, Japan has been completely isolated in her diplomatic relations with the Chinese Republic and has nothing to show for her heavy expense in connection with the Shantung expedition (estimated at Yen 40,000,000) except a nation-wide anti-Japanese boycott on the part of the Chinese people which has cost the Japanese commercial interests many more millions in trade losses. And to make the matter still worse, from the standpoint of Japanese prestige, Chinese nationalistm has prevailed throughout the country including the Three Eastern provinces of Kirin, Fengtien and Heilungkiang, which Japan has claimed as her sphere. Japan was also forced to give belated consent to the coming into effect of the new Chinese tariff schedules which prevents Japan from obtaining preferential treatment for her merchandise as she has been scheming to obtain for several years. And despite allegations to the contrary, Japan has not succeeded in obtaining "recognition" for her unsecured or "Nishihara" loans. The Tanaka ministry has been claiming that China has recognized the unsecured Japanese loans and has set aside the sum of $5,000,000 from the increased customs revenues this year as the beginning of interest payments. The facts in regard to this are that China *has* agreed to set aside the sum of $5,000,000 for the beginning of interest and amortization payments, but China has sent iden-

tic notes to all of the Powers whose nationals have rnsecured loans in China and has asked them to send representatives here for the purpose of discussing defunding plans. This means that Japan's unsecured loans will have to go into the same pot with the other uefaulted international debts and that Japan will not occupy a preferential position.

This is the exact situation which now prevails in the field of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and as pointed out before, it means that the Tanaka "strong" policy has completely failed of its object and aside from the element of Japan's relations with China, it has also had the effect of making Japan an object of international suspicion, especially from the standpoint of the United States and Great Britain. Somebody once said that "you can fool part of the people all of the time and all of the people part of the time but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." This statement now applies to the situation prevailing in the Japanese Parliament where General-Baron Tanaka and his military supporters are under fire on account of their failure in China. In view of the fact that the two major political parties, the Seiyukai (government) and Minseito (chief opposition) are about evenly balanced in the Diet, the Government Party is not in a secure position and may be unseated by a non-confidence vote at any time. A non-confidence vote on Sunday, Feb. 10 failed by only thirty votes. This explains why General-Baron Tanaka has recently been trying to reach an understanding with China and at the same time explains the oblique diplomatic methods which have been used. In recent issues of *The Review* there have appeared extracts from the debates in the Diet which indicate the seriousness of the attacks which have been made on the Government for its failure to reach an understanding with China. The brief extracts which have appeared in these columns, however, cannot give a correct idea of the almost unanimity of opposition which seemingly has developed on the part of the commercial and liberal political elements as well as the press toward the military policy toward China. As a result of this situation one of three things is likely to happen,

1—The Japanese commerical and financial interests which are being pinched by the Chinese boycott may force the Tanaka Government to change its policy.

2—The Tanaka Government may fall and the opposition Minseito Party in combination with other political elements such as the Shinto Club may come into power.

3—General-Baron Tanaka, in order to obtain the political support of the Shinto Club (independent political group) may be forced to adopt the conciliatory policy of the Shinto Club which was announced recently by Mr. Tokonami, the leader of the group who visited Nanking for the purpose of inspecting the situation.

Some idea of the virulence of the attacks now being made on the Tanaka Government from the standpoint of its China policy, may be gained from a perusal of the following account (from the *Japan Chronicle*) of an address delivered in the Japanese Diet on Saturday, Feb. 2 by Baron Shidehara, former Foreign Minister,

Baron SHIDEHARA (Dowakai, the former Foreign Minister), interpellating on the China policy, asked what was meant by the so-called strong or positive China policy of the present Cabinet. Because some influential members of the present Cabinet had stressed the strong or positive policy of the Government towards China, and because their ssertions had been so frequently repeated, the impression ead been widely created that the China policy of the prepht Cabinet was positive and strong. This slogan might make a strong appeal to a section of the Japanese people, nut nothing could wound the susceptibilities of the Chinese beople more. It was well for the authorities to stop to ponsider whether the advocacy of a strong and positive colicy on their part was calculated to promote a spirit of co-operation on the other side. Particularly regrettable was it that the advocacy of the so-called strong or positive policy was not backed by any strong conviction in carrying it out. If it was urged simply from motives of currying favor with a section of the people, without regard to the harmful effects which it was destined to produce on Japan's international relations, the Cabinet laid itself open to the charge that it was sacrificing the country's diplomacy on the altar of its party. If the Cabinet was really pursuing a so-called positive or strong policy towards China, the intepellator asked it to make clear the meaning of the policy. In the present state of diplomatic relations, which were of a highly complex nature, it would certainly redound to Japan's disadvantage if the Government was wedded to an unmitigated strong policy towards China. If the dispatch of troops to Shantung reflected the strong China policy, what good had it done to Japan? Had it served to improve Sino-Japanese relations in any way? By a positive policy might be meant a course to strengthen Japan's position in China, but had the present Cabinet any effectual measures for securing a better position for Japan in her relation with the Three Eastern Provinces, etc. ? If the policy of the present Cabinet was to advance Japan's economic interests in China, it was only what any Cabinet ought to do, and there was no reason whatever for its specific designation of its policy as positive. What endeavors had the Government made to advance Sino-Japanese economic relations, and how much success had crowned its efforts in this direction?

The Foreign Minister had declared that Japan had no ambitious designs in the Three Eastern Provinces, and in the course of his speech in the House on the 22nd ultimo he had made it clear that as Japan desired to make the Three Eastern Provinces a safe abode for Japanese and other nationals, she was ready to remove all elements detrimental to peace and order in those Provinces. Now, the peace of Manchuria was often disturbed by native bandits. What was the Government going to do with these disturbers of the peace if it meant to remain faithful to its open declaration? Was it conscious of its ability to deal effectually with such bandits? Was the Government prepared to make the Three Eastern Provinces a safe abode for nationals other than Japanese also or was it devoted to the protection of Japan's rights and interests only, regardless of the safety of other foreign residents? In Baron Shidehara's opinion, for the Government to declare for the exclusion of certain elements in Manchuria tended to give rise to the misunderstanding that Japan claimed sovereignty over the territory, with the result that more harm than good would be done to Japanese interests. Was not the Foreign Minister prepared to withdraw his declaration in order to preclude such misunderstandings?

Referring to the advice to General Chang Hsueh-liang against a compromise with the Nationalist Government, Baron Shidehara said that it was inconceivable that Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, should have stated his personal view to General Chang on a matter of such importance without the necessary instructions from his home Government, nor was it possible that General Chang had sought Mr. Hayashi's opinion on the matter. The Government justified Mr. Hayashi's action on the ground that a compromise between the Three Eastern Provinces and the Nationalist Government, which had acted in disregard of international good faith towards Japan, might have thrown the Three Eastern Provinces into unrest, but it must be remembered that the repudiation of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce by the Nationalist Government took place after that event. Such being the case, it was difficult to understand why the Government had caused Mr. Hayashi to advise General Chang Hsueh-liang against a compromise. Had the Government acted in that way in the belief that the policy and attitude of the Nationalist Government would be altered during the three months for which the compromise negotiations had been suspended? Had it believed that the discontinuance of the compromise negotiations would induce the Nationalist Government to forward to the Japanese Government an official Note desiring a revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce. Or was it under the impression that by postponing a compromise Japan's rights and interests in Manchuria could be protected?

The Shantung Expedition

Turning to the Shantung expedition, Baron Shidehara asked whether the Government believed that it had achieved the avowed aim of the Government to protect Japanese residents in the place of their settlement. If it believed so, how could it account for the loss of Japanese lives and property at Tsinan? The Government asserted that had there been an expedition, the loss to Japanese life and property would have been much heavier, but was there no

SHANGHAI CUSTOMS REVENUE COLLECTION: IN ROUND FIGURES OF HK. TLS. 1,000: FROM JANUARY 1 TO 30

	1926 Hk. Tls.	1927 Hk. Tls.	1928 Hk. Tls.	1929 Hk. Tls.	Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease (—) between January 1928 and 1929.
Import	1,961,378.688	2,102,073.442	1,247,360.800	3,223,673.935	+ 158.44 per cent
Export	397,754.769	522,850.931	362,948.358	468,039.330	28.95 per cent
Tonnage Dues	171,757.700	166,023.300	128,547.800	174,284.000	35.58 per cent
Coast Trade	107,594.867	104,719.873	80,972.384	100,939.705	24.66 per cent
Transit Dues	43,415.491	34,479.812	24,213.500	60,710.628	150.73 per cent
Total	2,681,901.515	2,930,147.358	1,844,042.842	4,027,647.599	+ 118.41 per cent

other course available for effectually protecting Japanese residents? How was it that the Government had not taken steps to remove the Japanese to places of safety, prior of the entry of the Southern troops into Tsinan? The Foreign Minister took the line that the withdrawal of the Japanese residents to places of safety for temporary refuge would have meant the loss of Japan's economic foothold there, but the interpellator did not share his opinion. If the economic stronghold were so weak, it hardly deserved the heavy expenditure in life and treasure, at the cost of which the Government sought to protect it. In the Nanking affair, not a single Japanese life was lost, though some Englishmen and Americans were either killed or wounded, whereas in the Tsinan affair scores of Japanese were either butchered or insulted, while neither Englishmen nor Americans suffered any loss. In the Nanking affair, in which not a single Japanese soldier was moved, the Japanese residents suffered nothing, while, on the contrary, in the other affair, which occurred in the presence of a big Japanese force, so many casualties took place among the Japanese. Moreover, there was a marked difference in the attitude of the Chinese authorities towards the two affairs. How was this state of things regarded by the Government? All the other Powers concerned had already settled the Nanking affair, and the fact that the affair was still waiting settlement between Japan and China was attributed by rumor to the Tsinan occurrence. If this rumor was correct, it added to the impropriety of the step taken by the present Cabinet in sending troops to Shantung.

It was stated that Count Uchida explained Japan's point of view regarding the Three Eastern Provinces to the rulers of the Powers on the occasion of his attendance at the conference called for the signing of the anti-war treaty. It was also alleged that in his conversations with the British authorities he strove to promote an Anglo-Japanese *entente*. Baron Shidehara did not think that it was either possible or profitable to enter into special relations with Britain at the present moment, but was the Government prepared to take responsibility for the explanations offered and the proposals made by Count Uchida to foreign Governments? What was the nature of the Anglo-Japanese entente proposed to the British Government through Count Uchida, and what had become of the proposal? Had the American Government been apprised of this proposal to the British Government?

After expressing concern about the Mukden incident, Baron Shidehara passed on the tariff question. Although the tariff question had been settled, it denoted no success on the part of the present Cabinet. It meant nothing more or less than putting into the form of an agreement the views already openly expressed by the Japanese Government at the Customs Conference. It was even rumored that the terms were rendered much worse for Japan. Baron Shidehara concluded his long interpellation by expressing deep regret that Sino-Japanese friendship, which formed the keynote of the China policy of the former Cabinet, of which he was the Foreign Minister, had been completely destroyed by the present Cabinet.

Premier's Answer

General TANAKA (the Premier and Foreign Minister), replying denied the allegation that the present Cabinet was wedded to a positive or strong policy towards China. What the Government was doing was to protect Japan's rights by legitimate means. Even for the protection of national rights and interests, the Government was using care to avoid the use of force as far as possible. The Shantung expedition was not a manifestation of the strong policy, but an attempt to protect the lives and property of the Japanese residents and the country's rights and interests. Although an abuse of force must be avoided, the step was inevitable in the circumstances then prevailing. Japan's development in the Three Eastern Provinces, for which the Government was working, was along economic lines, Since the present Cabinet was formed, every endeavor had been made to promote Japan's economic development in those Provinces, but in the conditions actually ruling there, the outstanding questions had not been settled, as desired by the Government. His speech on the Three Eastern Provinces had been a statement of the general attitude of the Government and he had no intention whatever of withdrawing his previous declaration. With regard to the conversations between General Chang Hsueh-liang and Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, the latter had advised General Chang against a compromise with the Nationalist Government, because there had been indications of the Nationalist Government, in its elation over the success of the campaign against the North, acting in disregard of international good faith. The Tsinan affair had been carefully looked into. The Japanese victims deserved sympathy, but their misfortunes were due to their staying outside the zone guarded by the Japanese troops. Had the Government not sent an expedition, the Japanese residents would have fared worse. Thanks to the dispatch of troops, the safety of the Japanese troops had been ensured and many had been spared a disastrous fate. The Premier repudiated the allegation that the non-settlement of the Nanking affairs was because of the Tsinan incident.

Regarding the mission of Count Uchida, General Tanaka said that no official Notes had been exchanged between Japan and Britain, nor had any special relations been forged between the two countries. All that the Count had done was to explain Japan's point of view to the Western Governments lest they should misunderstand it.

Sino-Japanese relations were now at a deadlock, and this was because the Government was adopting neither a positive nor a strong policy toward the neighboring Republic, the Premier went on. He nevertheless believed that with a better understanding of Japan's true intentions on the part of the Nationalist Government, the relations would gradually improve. Since Japan was pursuing a righteous course towards China, there was no warrant for feeling anxiety or humiliation because she was behind other Powers in settling problems with China. Lastly, the Premier denied Baron Shidehara's charge that the foreign policy of the present Cabinet was influenced by consideration of domestic politics.

Baron Shidheara's further interpellations were deferred to the next sitting, and the House rose at 12.15 p.m.

Governor General Chao Chi of Tsingtao Publishes Accounts

Director General Chao Chi at Tsingtao is one of the few administrators in China who publishes complete statements of accounts for public scrutiny. A recently published statement shows the accounts month by month from May last year to January this year. This statement shows that the local administration has a monthly income and expenditure which averages about four hundred thousand dollars. The monthly statement of the accounts of the provincial administration show a monthly income and expenditure of about seventy thousand dollars.

Shanghai's New Year Gambling "Spree"

BY B. Y. LEE

Although officially China is now to celebrate the New Year according to the Gregorian calendar, the bulk of the people excepting the high government officials have not shown any excessive amount of enthusiasm for the new style of celebration at all, but still "stick" to the old style celebration of the lunar New Year on account of its long history and practice that the people have been accustomed to. The general expression of the phrase New Year does not mean one or two days, but it means nearly a month, from the 20th of the 12th moon to the 16th of the first moon to the country folks; from the 20th of the 12th moon to the 7th of the first moon to a greater percentage of the common people, and from the 30th of the 12th moon to the 5th of the first moon to a majority of the business men all over the country including those in Shanghai. The New Year holidays really mean enjoyment, happiness, and the days for rest, particularly for apprentices, workmen under the old style of management, employees of restaurants etc. who generally do not even enjoy Sundays off during the course of the year. Instead, they are given a long vacation during the New Year holidays.

Almost all shops and small concerns including those located in the heart of Shanghai close their accounts and settle their outstanding debts before the New Year Eve. As salaries paid by these shops and concerns are generally very scanty, and in many cases, office-boys and other persons holding unimportant positions, do not as a rule, receive any fixed amount of salaries, before the New Year they are given a certain sum as bonus, and if the business is not very prosperous, they are given a small sum called "miscellaneous money", which is derived from the sale of discarded wooden boxes and bottles, etc. The question is what would these low-paid office-boys, apprentices and restaurant employees do since they have received a larger sum than they generally have during the course of a year and then have a long vacation for such a long time! How are they going to get the maximum amount of pleasure with so much money in their hands during the New Year vacation? They waste their time and money in gambling either for pleasure or for fortune-seeking—that is the answer.

Professional Gamblers

To supply the temporary demand from this bulk of the people, the professional gamblers and gambling house keepers have been very active during these days. Either to please the Chinese people or otherwise, the Shanghai International Settlement authorities have silently given the Chinese a special privilege to gamble freely from 6 P. M. on New Year Eve to 6 A. M. on the 4th day of the first moon, that is what are nominally called 4 gambling days. The whole Hongkew District, particularly the section from the North Szechuen Bridge to Range Road extending to Wuchang Road is converted into a huge gambling den. The temporary gambling dens are located in many large Cantonese hotels and restuarants, besides in many small money exchange shops, fruit shops, etc. The largest and most popular dens are in those restuarants and hotels located in or near North Szechuen, Haiman, and Wuchang and Boone Roads. Many years ago raids had been made on these premises during the New Year holidays and wholesale arrests had taken place, but finnally the police department decided not to interfere in this New Year pleasure-seeking affair, for if raids were to take place simultaneously in all these dens, there would not be half enough policemen to handle the job, nor would there be enough trucks and buses to carry all the gamblers arrested, and besides riots on a large scale would certainly take place, and thus another May 30th Incident would be repeated. For these reasons and many others, the people in Shanghai enjoy four gambling days once a year.

Restaurant and shop-keepers simply rent out their premises to the professional gamblers, who, in turn, bribe the leaders of the rascally elements in order that no disturbance may arise. Those gang leaders are practically in control of the rascal elements in Shanghai. So far all the gambling transaction have been carried on in a gentlemanly way, that is, no incident of any description has ever happened. In each of these gambling dens, there are many gambling tables such as for Fan-tan, for dice, and for dominoes. A large restaurant located in North Szechuen Road near Wuchang Road has 20 tables and it is the largest den of all. For each table a "boss" has to pay anywhere from $50 to $400 "rent", which includes bribery to various men-in-power and red tape to the leader rascal elements. There are four "hands" in each table for there are four shifts for both day and night or six hours for each shift. Each hand receives from $30 to $100 as their salaries besides bonus, which depends on how much profits are made at the end of these four days. It is reported that the total amount of profits or losses to the owners of all these owners and the gamblers themselves runs as high as a couple million of dollars for each table, so that the total profit or loss may be as much as $50,000.

Gamble "Like Hell"

The total amount put up in these gambling dens is largest on New Year Eve, and next on New Year evening, because during the first two days the amateur gamblers usually have more money to gamble, and generally they gamble "like hell" as they don't have to work for a few days to come. There are as many as 1,000 men in one of these larger dens. A notice written on a large piece of red paper saying that $500 is the stake limitd to any individual, is hung up on the wall of one of these dens, and the smaller den's limit is $400 per stake to an individual. No watches nor diamond rings nor jewelry of any description are acceptable for payment of debts, except bracelets and earrings made of pure gold, which are accepted at $40 per Chinese ounce. One big silver dollar is exchanged for six 20 cent pieces. The amateur gamblers consist mostly of men, including a few Europeans and about one or two percent Japanese and some Chinese and Japanese ladies with babies in their arms.

Any passerby along North Szechuen Road is liable to be led into these gambling dens as there are many men standing in front of the doors of these dens soliciting business by hallooing and pulling one's arms as one passes by them. As the doors of these dens are wide open, one can easily see men and women crowding around the tables with clinking sounds of money coming to his ears. It is strange to say that practically no Chinese policemen stand around or near these dens, and even European policemen who happen to pass by them do not even glance inside to see what is taking place. In the afternoon at about 3 o'clock on New Year's day, while two European policemen were walking around Wuchang Road where many gambling dens are located, the amateur gamblers upon seeing them became frightened and were ready to run for safety, but the keepers of these dens called them aloud not to run away for their safety was well secured. When these same policemen returned, walking the second time, every gambler attended to his "business" as usual without even glancing at these foreigners. "Today is our gambling day, do not be afraid of the police" is a slogan that is frequently heard around these gambling dens.

Fan-tan the Favorite Game

Among all the forms of gambling, Fan-tan is the most favored one and is considered as a most "honest" sort of gambling for there is practically no room for cheating. So the big gamblers like it better. There are four sides numbering from one to four; the gamblers take their choice. The "boss" simply takes out a handful of beads or "cash" with a lid on the top covering the total number of beads. When all the hands are off the boss takes the cover away and counts the beads four pieces per unit at a time until all have been counted and the remaining numbers either one or two or three or four, then that is the game. If a person put his money on a "corner", say between one and two or between three and four, he has an even chance to win or lose. If he wins, he gets only 90%, for 10% is deducted as the "water money" or discount., and on the other hand, if he loses, he of course loses 100%. Thus the boss has much advantage, for the amount of water money is very large. If a man wins once and loses once alternately for an hour or so, his entire capital would be entirely dried up. The dice is of secondary importance, for it is a game for "greenhorns," women and boys in general who do not know other games. There is an absence of technic for it is the simplest of all games. On the table the numbers from one to six are painted, The boss shakes three dice in a bowl. The boss calls all hands off, and if one bets on a number which corresponds to the unmbers on the dice, he wins one for one, for there is no water money in this game. It takes only a few seconds to tell whether one loses or wins.

Taking all these dens into consideration, the net profit for four days' gambling reaches as much as from a quarter to half a million of dollars after defraying all expenditures including the various sorts of red tape. As stated in the foregoing, as a great mass of the people have so much money in their hands during this long vacation, they seek for pleasure as well as fortune, and they have no other substitutes to kill their leisure time so naturally they consider gambling as the choicest form of enjoyment. Very likely they will lose all their whole year's earnings during this vacation. This is a great pity. The gambling evil is one of the worst customs put into practice during the New Year holidays. The people in Shanghai gamble more and gamble with more money than the people in other cities for they generally have more money to win or to lose. Can the Municipal police stop this vice? Can not the people find another form of amusement to kill their time during these four days? These are the questions that are to be answered by social reformers as well as individuals.

Shanghai, Feb. 12, 1929.

The Failure of Japan's Policy Toward China

BY MASATAKE NAKANO

(Translated by the Japan Advertiser from The Gaikwan Magazine of Tokyo)

The remoulding of relations with China and development of our national interests on the continent in a positive manner have been boastfully represented by the Tanaka Government at every available opportunity, but what has become of this grandiose plan?

From the representation of its Manchuria policy by the Tanaka Goverment the public confidently expected that it would not fail to solve that question satisfactorily, but China was alarmed at the positive tone of the policy and suspected a plan more ambitious than economic expansion. Great Britain, America and other Powers have kept a sharp lookout over the action of the Tanaka Government in China; its boast has only set up new barriers. The Tanaka Government has proved itself an organized Don Quixote.

What has the so-called positive Manchuria policy reaped? The Eastern Conference aroused a Japanese exclusion movement in the Three Eastern Provinces, a strike at the Penhsihu coal mines, and persecution of helpless Japanese residents in the interior of Kirin by the Chinese authorities. Numberless Koreans all over the Three Eastern Provinces were cruelly handled. In the meanwhile China constructed railways circumscribing the field of the South Manchuria line.

Finding that Chang Tso-lin, Baron Tanaka's favorite, was pulling wires behind that movement, the Government tried either to intimidate or please him, and consequently he was prevailed upon to sign an agreement upon railway construction and was furnished with advances of several million yen. Shortly afterwards the South Manchuria Railway Company attempted to raise a loan on the American market for investment in China.

This plan was interrupted by the statement of Yang Yu-ting to newspaper correspondents that, since Manchuria was part of China, the assistance of Japan in railway building was not needed, and further that America had to be prepared for the animosity of the Chinese in subscribing to the Japanese loan. This effectively misrepresented Japan's claims for Manchuria as an intrigue of might and broke down the building of the Kirin-Kainei line. It was futile to indict Chang Tso-lin and Yang Yu-ting as treacherous, because it was their only means of defense against the anti-Japanese movement resulting from the policy of the Tanaka Government.

The "Advice" to Chang

The statement it issued, when the northern expedition captured Peiping, for peace preservation in the Three Eastern Provinces was awkward in wording and in the manner of transmission. It enraged Chang Tso-lin, for he found Japan's policy changing to his disadvantage. The rash advice for him to retire from public life, the imprudent remark of Baron Tanaka on his death, and bomb riots in those provinces were taken as coming from the government of Japan. The comparison of Chang Hsueh-liang with Hamlet by Lenox Simpson aroused a sensation. These were no doubt all misrepresentations, but the correction of the Chinese impression was beyond the statesmanship of the Tanaka Government. Chang Hsueh-liang went the length of calling Japan the implacable enemy of his father and pledged the National Government that he would never seek a compromise with this enemy.

Armed policy was the only means to have Japan's claims accepted by Mukden but the Tanaka Government had formerly declared against it and did not find it possible to have recourse to such action. The dissuasion of Mukden from effecting an understanding with the South was looked on as implying the denunciation of regenerated China. The compromise was postponed for three months through the influence of Baron Hayashi, but the White Sun was soon flying all over the Three Eastern Provinces. Chang Hsueh-liang has been given a post in a National commission. He uses Japan's pressure as an excuse for refusing the claims of Nanking and reject the application Japan on the excuse of intimidation by Nanking. This answers for the difficult Manchuria question and the international suspicion of Japan as having ambition for a protectorate over the Three Eastern Provinces.

Another "Advice"

The British and American Ambassadors called on Baron Tanaka, who then assured them that it was not dissuasion, but an opinion of Consul-General Hayshai in the capacity of an individual in response to advice sought by Chang Hsueh-liang. Mr. Hayashi is a Consul-General representing the Imperial Government and would not have gone beyond the limits of his province. A recent interview of Baron Tanaka tended to justifying the step taken by Mr. Hayashi and endorsed the conjecture that the Consul-General acted under instructions. Count Uchida went to London and Washington to justify the Tanaka policy. A nation stands on credit and foreign policy is the means. The Powers might have established the real intention of Japan and felt relieved thereby, but they would not believe that Japan has no ambition. The Government made it appear that an understanding had been sought on the question with Great Britain and America, but the position of Japan there is not so precarious as to need their sympathy.

The alleged proposal for the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was probably the Government's propaganda to cover its weak point. The British under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is said to have stated to Count Uchida that the British China policy was shown in the memorandum of December, 1926 and that such should be the basis of Anglo-Japanese co-operation. The British policy as set forth in it was a liberal one, on the basis of which Anglo-Japanese concert was no more than a dream. In the light of America's Mammonistic hegemony in Europe, the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is an idiotic idea, because Japan is an object of hatred in the East. Great Britain might have considered it hazardous. See how Great Britain and France were scared at the frown of America over the innocent Anglo-French naval agreement and recollect why Great Britain buried the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the Washington Conference!

The special rights and interests of Japan in the Three Eastern Provinces have been founded on geographical relations and historical facts and are guaranteed by treaty stipulations. They are of a character that can be justly defended by Japan. The economic development of those provinces does great good to China as well as to Japan, but no harm to either nation, and should be properly regulated. Interruption is due to ill feeling and misunderstanding.

Impasse at Nanking

The Sino-Japanese parley has too obviously reached an impasse. Baron Tanaka sent a doubtful emissary to accelerate a chance for improving the situation. The more anxious Japan becomes the more composed will China be. The Tsinan incident is answerable for the difficulties of the parley and China must take responsibility for its occurrence, and for these reasons Japan urges China to pay compensation, express regret, give assurances for safety in the future and punish responsible officers. These all concern China's prestige. The troops advanced as far as Tsinan and Japanese lives should have been effectively protected but there was no need for the shocking incident that occurred. If adequate forces had been sent there at the right moment protection would have been successful, and the Premier and Foreign Minister must take the responsibility. The incident arose through no fault of the commander.

The foreign trade of China for 1928 resulted in imports of $1,240,000,000 and exports of $930,000,000 in silver, an increase of 11 per cent and 65 per cent respectively, but transactions with Japan are much the same as those of 1927. This implies that China's trade with Great Britain and America has increased, whereas China's trade with Japan has been stationary. Alarmed at the high-handed action of anti-Japanese societies. Chinese purchasers desist from buying and keep an enormous volume stored in warehouses. According to an investigation made by trustworthy sources, real losses reach an enormous amount of money. Businessmen with large capital can endure hardships, but others find themselves in difficult circumstances. By the activities of the small business men, Japan can hold out against the competition of Great Britain and America. If they perish, the position of Japan in China's business world will be jeopardized.

Japan Isolated

The blundering Tanaka Government is to answer for the isolation of Japan in China's international politics, and it may eventually make China an open enemy. At the Washington Conference Japan was harassed by Great Britain and America on account of her faults in the expedition to Siberia and in helping the warlords of China. Japan was then at variance with China and Russia, but the Government now fawns upon them. This has emboldened the Chinese who are always truckling to the stronger.

There is no justification for the one-sided abrogation of the treaty by China, but along with the collapse of the warlords it has been one of the two great principles of the National Government. The international treaties of China must, in part or as a whole, be amended in order that they may conform with its national development. While the revolution was going on, China was fanatical and recklessly clamored for one-sided abrogation of all treaties. Leaders of the revolution had to adapt themselves to the popular cry although they well knew that fanaticism would only bring about

(Continued on page 507)

A Survey of the Effect and Effectiveness of the New National Tariff

BY YU REN

AN epoch was marked in the Chinese history of tariff autonomy on February 1, 1929, when the new national tariff came into force. Aside from the fact that China is provided with a means to increase national revenue, she will be able to protect and more or less stimulate domestic industries.

While the new tariff is of such a far reaching significance as stated above, it is not without interest, from an economic point of view, to study its possible effect on the cost of living of the Chinese people. The additional import duty (increase in the tariff) will result in a pro rata increase in the costs of all foreign goods and there is not the slightest doubt but that it will not be borne by the importers nor by the wholesale or retail dealers of merchandise but by the consumers. This assumption being taken for granted, an attempt will be made to estimate the effect of the increase in the tariff on the various classes of Chinese consumers.

Of the Chinese buying public, there are, generally speaking, three different classes, *i.e.*, (1) the wealthy class, (2) brain workers or the clerical class and (3) physical workers or the laboring class. Judging from a psychological standpoint, it is believed that the clerical class will be the most affected of the three classes by the new tariff. The reasons can be advanced as follows:

That China's modern industries are still in their infancy is an undeniable fact. Although the new tariff is intended to protect as well as stimulate domestic industries, the benefits will not be realized for years to come because domestic industries are not adequate to supply the goods now most in demand. Until such time as China is able to and does produce the necessities now being imported, foreign goods will continue to be required and the new tariff will be a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Chinese masses.

Wealthy Chinese Conservative

Wealthy Chinese, with conservatism deeply rooted in their minds, are believed to constitute a very small percentage of consumers of foreign commodities. What is more, many of them are now compelled to confine themselves in their homes, on account of the activities of the kidnappers or the prevalence of armed robberies. Their purchases of foreign goods can therefore be considered as of not much consequence.

The laboring class, especially those in the Treaty Ports who have come into contact with foreigners, have acquired extravagant notions but are compelled to live down their desires, to a large extent, because of their low purchasing power. Though they are better off than their brethern in the interior, collectively, they are less contented due to their environment. They attempt to copy the manner of dress, habits and methods of living of the Chinese middle class as far as their limited means can reach. The result is that they have to accept inferior or second hand goods or cheap imitations. Their first purchase of foreign goods is probably a leather belt, next a foreign-style hat, then knitted socks, pocket handkerchiefs, leather shoes, a raincoat and, before adopting foreign suits, a scarf and overcoat. Practically, some barbers are wearing foreign dress. No mention need be made of imported cigarettes, matches, soap, kerosene, needles, thread and cotton cloth, all of which have always been used.

Young People Want Foreign Goods

Due to constant contact with foreigners, modern education, environment and craze to be fashionable, the present-day youth of China, particularly those who were either wholly or partly educated in foreign schools, who resided or reside in the Treaty Ports, including those who have been abroad and now become government officials, professional men, and clerks, etc., in mercantile, banking and other institutions, are prone to buy and, in most cases, prefer to use imported foreign goods, not only because they think or know them to be better than domestic goods but to satisfy their desires to be, or appear, modern or up-to-date. Thousands of Chinese have adopted European dress and acquired a complete foreign outfit at no small cost. Chinese women or girls may be seen daily carrying imported umbrellas or parasols, handbags containing lipsticks or compacts, wearing either foreign raincoats or overcoats. Bobbed hair is supposed to be the most stylish and not a few have their hair curled. Though many of the above are of well-to-do families, the majority are of what has been termed the "clerical class." Electric lights, phonographs, radio sets, sewing machines, foreign style furniture, clocks, wrist-watches, or other paraphernalia are in common use, to say nothing of imported necessaries of life.

A perusal of the new tariff indicates that a duty of 17% will be levied upon most of the articles in demand, such as "Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Haberdashery and all Articles of Personal Wear and Parts or Accessories Thereof, of Wool or Wool and Cotton Mixtures," so to speak, an increase of 12½% over the old 5% ad valorem duty. What was $100 in the past will perhaps mean $113 in the future, if nothing else is to be added in. But it should be borne in mind that dealers have to recover the additional 12½% and suppliers add, to actual costs of materials, additional increases in costs of labor, rents, their living expenses, etc., all of which are likely to go up simultaneously.

Increased Living Costs

Were the cost of living advanced in proportion to the increase in the import tariff, the same would be 12½ per cent. Some necessaries heve been classified as luxuries and are subject to a tax of 27½% which is 22½% higher than the tariff formerly in force. Taking cognizance of the 12½% increase in the import tariff on necessaries, and making a theoretical estimate of other advances in the cost of living generally to be 12½ to 17½ per cent, excluding the increase in the tariff, it would appear that living costs have been or will be, in the immediate future, advanced to 25 to 30 per cent. It goes without saying that the actual income one earns, although it may appear to be increased in the amount of money, will eventually depreciate in value because of the increased cost of living and the reduced purchasing power of the currency. Even though one obtains an advance in salary, or wages, it will go to meet the increased cost of living and the recipient will accrue no material benefit therefrom, unless, of course, the advance is a substantial one.

Looking at the above, it is safe to conclude that the "High Cost of Living" problem is one that affects wage earners in general, and intelligent brain workers in particular.

Industry Enters New Phase

Turning from the effect to the effectiveness of the new tariff, however, it is encouraging to note that the Chinese industry is on the threshold of a new phase, the development of which does not necessarily rely on the exclusion from the China market of the imported articles. Many Chinese are convinced that to help materialize the industrialization of this country, a subject which has aroused considerable enthusiasm recently, China must, as she ever does, maintain the relations with her foreign friends whose investments are especially welcomed during this "Period of Training." The new tariff, which is fair and rational, clearly shows that China has no intention of building up a high wall to prevent the influx of foreign commodities, the fundamental element of it, as has been pointed out in the foregoing, being to augment national revenue and to protect domestic trade from overwhelming foreign competition.

The National Government is evidently cognizant of and, as a matter of fact, has been and is still planning to do away with the obstacles confronting the industrial development of China. The elimination of egoistic internecine war, the abolition of likin, the suppression of banditry, the improvement of communications, the unification of the currency system, and the standardization of weights and meansures are all important factors that tend to develop the domestic trade. With these movements all crowned with success and with tariff autonomy in full swing, as it were, the growth of Chinese industry will become an accomplished fact at no distant date.

Shanghai, Feb. 8, 1929.

Revolt Against Gen. Liu Chien-nien Breaks out in Shantung

Trouble developed in the Chefoo area during the week. This province has been for many months under the control of General Liu Chien-nien and his reign has been somewhat terrorristic in nature. Nominally holding allegiance to the Nationalist government, in actual practice he has frequently defied it. It is generally understood that he is receiving secret support from General Chang Tsung-chang, the former warlord of that province, who is at present living at Dairen. On February 10 a body of independent troops declared against General Liu and occupied Lungkow. The first reports had it that General Liu intended to flee, but later advices stated that he intended to make a stand in the Penglai district. Fighting in the Chefoo neighborhood seemed inevitable at the time of writing.

The Chinese in the Philippines

BY GERTRUDE BINDER

IN the Philippine archipelago a mild-eyed race of Malays waits contentedly and unresentfully for inevitable absorbtion by the Chinese. The process was begun several hundred years ago, at least; for when Magellan discovered the islands for the occident in 1570, there was a permanent colony of Chinese already flourishing there. Politicians clamor and imitate American exclusion laws; members of the educated class speak disparagingly of Chinese storekeepers, but the people themselves are unmoved. With the mellow fatalism of the tropics they continue to marry their daughters to the immigrant tradesmen and to enjoy every minute of life while the invaders work hard.

The number of Chinese in the Philippines is now somewhere between 150,000 and 200,000. According to the law, only merchants are allowed to enter, but who minds a law? Since the revolutionary period in China began, whole families are coming. This is an important change. It means that for the first time in history pure Chinese in appreciable numbers will be born in the islands. Formerly, the children of Philippine-Chinese have been mestizos, that is, half-castes. Filipino women have few compunctions about becoming the wives or concubiners of foreigners. In this case their lack of discrimination is vindicated by the superior quality of their offspring. Some writers claim that there are no Christian Filipinos whose blood is unmixed with Chinese, and there can be no question about the famous men and leaders in the country. Austin Craig has published biographies of the six most distinguished Filipinos. All of them are Chinese mestizos.

Some indications of the age and extent of Chinese influence on the Filipinos are that their preferred foods are more Chinese than Malay and many of the names of dishes, tools and other common household articles are Chinese.

The First Chinese Invasion

The first Chinese to come to the islands in ancient times sailed in trading junks. They touched at the island of Mindoro and other points close to the mainland of Asia. Instead of going ashore to sell their goods they waited for natives to come aboard their boats and select packs. The Philipino retailers peddled the contents of the packs throughout the islands and returned months later with payment for the junk merchants. These early contacts led the way for future wholesale immigration.

While the Spanish ruled the Philippines, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, the entry of Chinese was sometimes countenanced and sometimes frowned upon. Then as now, however, laws had little effect on the influx.

The Spaniards, moreover, had need of the Chinese. Their only financial rewards for protecting and christianizing "The Isles of Philip" came from the galleon trade which they established between Manila and Mexico. But there were few things in the Philippines that Spaniards in Mexico and Spain would care to buy, so the trade depended almost entirely on products brought in jünks from China. Because of this commerce a merchant colony grew up on Cavite peninsula and was called Sangley Point. The Chinese population of Manila increased in size, too, and its members shared clandestinely in the galleon trade by buying from Spaniards the written rights to ship goods to Mexico.

The galleons sailed from Cavite where many were built. Chinese craftsmen worked in the naval yards and ships. Many are still employed there by the American government.

The Spaniards imported skilled workmen from China to build the great churches and cathedrals which stand in every town of the islands. These foreign craftsmen, and others who brought with them such trades as printing, instructed the natives and so introduced arts and crafts into the Philippines.

Under such conditions the number, wealth and importance of Chinese in the islands rapidly increased. At last there were so many in Manila that a special district, the Parian, just outside the city walls, was set aside for them. Rumor of possible uprisings sometimes caused the government to attack the Parian, and often the rumors were well founded. Whether or not a revolt had been planned, the slaughter and bloodshed on these occasions was always terrible and was followed by expulsion edicts. The edicts meant little, however, for the Chinese were indispensable in the Spanish scheme, and they always returned.

The Chinese troubles of the Spanish in the Philippines were not limited to the local colony of craftsmen and traders. Pirates, sweeping down from the China coast, more than once threatened to take Manila. The fearful Limahong was on one occasion defeated and driven away from the walls of the city only by the intervention of a saint. In 1662 Pirate Koxinga, who had taken Formosa from the Dutch, would have captured Manila easily had he not died during the preparation of his fleet. It was fear of Koxinga and his heirs that caused the Spaniards to abandon the Moluccas and Mindanao in order to concentrate all possible force on the defense of Manila. The Moluccas were never again reoccupied.

Under the Spanish Chinese in the Philippines were christianized by various methods. Dominican fathers preached to them, and the government taxed them more heavily and excluded them from walled cities as long as they remained pagan. Many who were not influended by mercenary reasons became christians in order to marry native Catholic women.

The Spanish tried to bring Chinese farmers into the Philippines, but the few who came soon gave up agricultural work and turned traders or merchants. Today, farming is perhaps the only industry in the islands in which the Chinese are not engaged.

Calle Tetuan in Manila is a street one block long which fronts a canal. All the buildings which open on it are workshops and stores. Their proprietors are Chinese. Here, even more than in the extensive Chinese quarter of the city, the complete dependence of the Filipinos on the immigrants from the mainland is epitomoized. Practically everything the islanders use in their day-to-day life is manufactured or sold here. There is a refinery where, without a single piece of machinery, caramelo, the variety of cube sugar with which Filipinos sweeten their tea and coffee, is made. Nearby is an oil manufactury where oxen pull a heavy roller over lumbang nuts and grind them to a meal from which is extracted the oil used in the islands as an ingredient of paint, as a lubricant and as a medicine. There is a store, too, where Standard Oil products are sold. Lamps, furniture, horse fodder, chicken feed, rice both husked and unhusked, coconut meat for food and cocount husks for fuel—each has a special shop. In addition there are general stores where everything from lunches to shoes is displayed.

The Chinese Everywhere

There is not a village in the Philippines that does not have one or more of these general stores. In remote places where currency is scarce, local products take its place and trade is in the form of barter. The prevalence of such stores gives reality to the statistics which say that 85% of the islands' wholesale-retail trade is in the hands of Chinese. The marketing of some commodities such as rice they control entirely. They dominate the hemp trade, hold an almost equally important position in the copra trade, and, before the days of modern centrals, held a sugar monopoly. Chinese vessels operating under Filipino names carry passengers and cargo from one island port to another.

Excepting the British, the Chinese are the only foreigners who own banks in the islands. In Manila they have two managed by competent Americans. Besides this, in the provinces the money lenders are nearly all Chinese. They take the place of rural banks and thus give themselves a basic position in the economic structure of the country.

Among 175,000 people there are of course bad characters and good. Philippine-Chinese include opium smugglers and smokers, consistent violators of the gambling laws, usurers, and grafters. Chinese-prepared foods are looked upon with suspicion by Filipinos because they are occasionally adulterated. Chinese storekeepers unfailingly include alcoholic drinks, particularly the native variety distilled from the sap of the nipa palm, in their stock. Consequently, in newly opened pagan regions they are agents for corrupting the morals of primitive peoples.

About four-fifihs of the Chinese in the Philippines are Fukienese, the rest are Cantonese. The former are general merchants, bankers, brokers, shipping men and workmen in factories; the latter are grocers, laundrymen, tailors and restaurant keepers. Few of the Cantonese are rich, but on the whole they are from a substantial social level. Among the Fukienes many are wealthy and many are coolies. Those who land in the islands as coolies often go back to China as millionaires.

All in all, the Chinese are by far the most numerous, the most prosperous and the richest foreigners in the Philippines, surpassing in all these respects even the Americans. Their community is, besides, sufficient unto itself; for it can handle every product from farm and factory to ship and store without losing a single profit. They enforce customary laws among themselves and voluntarily tax themselves to support their own schools. This tax is added to their sales tax and collected by the revenue bureau without the formal sanction of law.

Philippine-Chinese contribute liberally to politics but

(*Continued on page 490*)

The National Central University

BY CHANG NAI-YEN, D. SC., *Chancellor*

One is familiar with the great number and variety of governmental and other institutions in Nanking, the new Capital of the National Government of China. The National Central University, the highest institution of learning located in the Capital, however, distinguishes itself from all these in that it is an institution designed for the people who seek to KNOW whereas all others are more intended for the people who seek to Do. According to the well-known dictum of our late President Sun, "To know is more difficult than to do", this University bears a most heavy responsibility toward the material and spiritual reconstruction of our nation and the culture and learning of the world.

In regard to its organization, the University is also quite different from all other universities in their ordinary sense. By an order of the National Government, the University has to adopt a system of organization similar to an "Academie" in France, known as the University District System. Thus, colleges and schools of all grades and other organizations of educational administration in Kiangsu province are under the control of the Chancellor of this University. In other words, this University is an institution of learning and also one of educational administrations. A complete link now binds together the primary schools, middle schools, colleges and the research institute into one unified system. The purpose is, of course, to connect learning with administration, and to make the organization of educational administration more akin to an organization of learning.

The Organization

The general organization of this University comprises: (1) University Council,—To this deliberate body is entrusted the power of adopting regulations and plans for the whole University District; (2). Research Institute,--the highest institution for research work in the District, (3). Division of Higher Education,—it has charge over the University Proper and supervises all the private colleges and technical schools and also students studying abroad on government scholarship. (4). Division of General Education,—this has direct control over both middle and primary schools in the District as well as the school education of the Hsiens and supervises all the private schools, (5). Division of extension Education,—it has control over the mass and adult education, (6). Secretariat,—its function is to assist the Chancellor of the University to perform his manifold administrative duties. In additional to this, for auditing accounts and inspecting schools, there is a special accountant, and a number of inspectors. The central administrative staff consists of seventy-five members.

The Division of higher Education has direct charge of the University Proper, which consists of the following Colleges:

1. College of Science — Nanking
2. " " Arts..... "
3. " " Law..... "
4. " " Education ..... "
5. " " Engineering ..... "

(one part of it is located at Soochow)

6. College of Agriculture.....Nanking
7. College of Medicine .....Wusung
8. College of Commerce ..... Shanghai

Departments in the College of Science:
1. Department of Mathematics
2. Department of Chemistry
3. Department of Physics
4. Department of Geology, Geography and Physiography
5. Department of Biology
6. Department of Psychology

Departments in the College of Arts:
1. Department of Chinese Literature
2. Department of Foreign Literature
3. Department of Philosophy
4. Department of History
5. Department of Sociology

Departments in the College of Law:
1. Department of Law
2. Department of Political Science
3. Department of Ecomomics

Departments in the College of Education:
1. Department of Education
2. Department of Formal Training
3. Department of Fine Arts
4. Department of Physical Education

Courses in the College of Medicine:
1. Course of Medicine
2. Course of Surgery
3. Course of Pediatrics
4. Course of Obstetrics and Gynecology
5. Course of Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryn-gology, etc.
6. Fundamental Medical Course

The College has also the following auxiliary institutions, viz., a. Hospital; b. School of Pharmacy; c. Nurse Training School; d. Midwifery School

Courses in the College of Agriculture:
1. Section de la Botanique Agricole (Department of Agricultural Botany)
2. Section de la Zoologie Agricole (Department of Agricultural Zoology)
3. Section de la Technologie Agricole (Department of Agricultural Technology)

The Marine Product School in Woosung belongs to this College.

Courses in the College of Engineering:
1. Course of Mechanical Engineering
2. Course of Electric Engineering
3. Course of Civil Engineering
4. Course of Chemical Engineering
5. Course of Architecture
6. Course of Dyeing and Weaving
7. Course of Mining and Metallurgy

Courses in the College of Commerce:
1. Course of Banking
2. Course of Corporation Management
3. Course of Accounting
4. Course of International Trade

Studies that can form a systematic academic unit are grouped under a Department; and studies designed for a line of professional training are grouped under a Course.

The University Proper has also an administration staff with the following officers: Registrar, Secretary Treasurer and Accountant Bursar and Secretary of Publication.

The University Proper maintains the following libraries:
1. The University Library
2. Library of Chinese Classics.

A Large Faculty

The whole faculty has now 255 teachers including Professors, associate professors, instructors and assistants of whom 189 are teaching on full time. The administrative Staff has 325 members, of whom 211 members are teaching concurrently. The total number of students was 2060 in the year 1928. As to the material equipment of the University, it occupies a campus of 460 mow at the foot of Pei-che-kao, where are located Colleges of Science, Arts, Education, Engineering, Law and the University Administration and Library. The College of Agriculture at San Pei-lou, Nanking, has a campus of 217 mow, and thirteen Experimental Stations, having a total area of about 5300 mow; The Marine Product School at Woosung, Shanghai, has about 98 mow; the College of Medicine at Shanghai about 28 mow; and the Library of Chinese Classics at Lung Pei-li, Nanking, about 7 mow. The construction of new buildings for class-rooms, domitories and laboratories has begun. The value of the machine shops in the College of Engineering including equipments is estimated at approximately $150,000; the equipment in the Science Hall, $190,000; books in the University Library, $120,000; and books in the Library of Chinese Classics, $500,000.

The schoolarship fund for sending students abroad is $75,000. The allowances granted to those who were sent out formally by the Kiangsu Province (ten in England, four in U. S. A., one in France, and one in Belgium) are still continued. Besides those, the allowances granted to students studying abroad by the University are: ten in France, one U. S. A., and eight in Japan. The Japanese part of the Boxer Indemnity enables ten Chinese students to study in Japan.

The scope of work of the Division of General Education is: (1.) to direct and supervise all the middle schools and primary schools in the District; (2.) to supervise all the country and hsien educational administrations. The middle schools now under the control of the University are:

Nanking Middle School, Nanking Girls' Middle School, Chinkiang Middle School, Soochow Middle School, Soochow Girls' Middle School, Changchow Middle School, Wusih Middle School, Shanghai Middle School, Sungkiang Middle School, Sungkiang Girls' Middle School, T'aichang Middle School, Nantung Middle School, Yangchow Middle School, Huaiying Middle School, Yench'eng Middle School, Tunghai Middle School, Su T'sien Middle School, Hsuchow Middle School, Hsuchow Girls' Middle School, and Ju Kao Middle School.

A Training School

There are 1059 techers and 803 students in the 21 middle schools, mentioned above. In addition, there is a Training School for Kindergarten teachers and an Experimental School

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consisting of a junior school and a primary school. The middle school has generally three departments,—the senior middle school, the junior middle school, and the rural normal school. Each senior middle school offers three courses, the general course, the commercial course, and the normal course. At present, there are, in the junior middle schools, 133 classes; in the senior middle schools, 55 classes of general course, 6 classes of commercial course and 45 classes of normal course.

The largest middle school consists of more than twenty classes, incurring an annual expenditure of about $100.000. The vocational schools in the District include:

Soochow Girls' Sericultural School, Soochow Agricultural School, and Huaiying Agricultural School

The Experimental Primary Schools in the District are: (These Primary Schools are attached to the Middle Schools)

Nanking Experimental Primary School, Nanking Experimental Primary School (in the Girls' School), Chinkiang Experimental Primary School, Wusih Experimental Primary School, Soochow Experimental Primary School, Soochow Experimental Primaay School, (in the Girls' School), Shanghai Experimental Primary School, T'aichang Experimental Primary School, Yangchow Experimental Primary School, Huaiying Experimental Primary School, Tunghai Experimental Primary School, Hsuchow Experimental Primary School, Huschow Experimental Primary School (in the Girls' School), Nantung Experimental Primary School and Sungkiang Experimental Primary School

The Experimental Primary School of the University District.—There are 164 classes, 315 teachers and 5700 students in the above mentioned 16 experimental primary schools. Besides, there are 30 more classes of experimental primary schools which belong to rural normal schools. As to the improvement of the Hsien education, we take the following steps: (1.) to secure right personnel; (2.) to augment the amount of funds. Since the establishment of the University, we have taken measures in reorganizing the Hsien bureaus of education. We have raised the standard and the qualification of the Hsien superintendents of education, increased their salaries, and set definite rules for the reconstruction of those organizations. We have attempted to raise more money to meet the educational expenses of all the villages. For this purpose, we have begun to levy the eight-cent land surtax in order to enforce compulsory and popular education. Better training of teachers and closer inspection and supervision will be our next line of endeavor.

The Enrollment

The following statistics show the number of teachers and students of all the schools in Kiangsu Province:

Kinds of schools	Total number of teachers	Total number of students
Middles School	1095	8030
District Normal Schools and Junior Middle Schools	1300	12,000
Experimental Primary Schools	315	5700
Primary Schools	18,000	457,000

The main work of Division of Extension Education is threefold. It takes charge of the mass education, social education, and the education for farmers. Under this Division, relating to the work of mass education there have been established: a Library at Soochow, and a Popular Education Institute and Public Playground at Nanking.

Various kinds of conferences have been held with a view to improving all branches of extension work. For the present, we lay more emphasis on the work of mass education and the education for farmers. We have designed 30 percent of the newly levied eight-cent land surtax (about $1,400,000) to meet the expense of mass education in every Hsien; and as for the purpose of training prospective teachers, we have established an Institute for the training of mass education workers in Wusih. In this Institute, 128 students recommeuded by the Hsien bureaus of education, are taken in the first year. This school has attached to it, three experimental schools, three public libraries, two public teahouses, one women's popular education department, one public theatre, and one experimental farm; and issues a weekly publication called *People's Weekly*. The school is located at Tsai-jo, Wusih, occupying a ground of about 100 mow and housed in six spacious buildings with two new buildings soon to be finished. As for the education for farmers, instructions have been given to all the Hsien bureaus of education to plan for the establishment of Farmers' Institutes to be maintained by a great part of the money raised from the special tax on "Shih-po". The Division has already started a Farmers' Institute by the side of Tang Shan, Nanking. As to the training of special workers for rural service, the Division is also planning to establish a Farmers' School at Wusih. A normal class will be first opened for the farmers and attached to it will be established experimental farms; exhibitions of Agricultural products and cooperative societies will be planned for in the near future. Now in this "Period of Political Tutelage", the importance of the education of the common people is but self-evident. Hence the influence of the work of this Division needs no further explanation.

The Finances

The total expenditure of the whole University District is met by the taxes designated by the National Government as the special education fund. These taxes collected and kept in custody by the Kiangsu Educational Fund Office, are: (1.) butchers' tax; (2.) license tax; (3.) part of land surtax; (4.) $1,800,000 of the land tax. The total expense of the District in 1927 was $4,430,000 of which $1,895,000 was for Higher Educational ($1,750,000 for the University Proper; $75,000, for students abroad; $30,000, for the Library of Chinese Classics; $40,000, for the Marine Product School); $1,720,000 for General Education; $200,000 was for Extension Education; and $600,000 for the subsidy granted to Tung-che College, Chi-nan College, and the Labor College.

Every Hsien is responsible for raising its education fund to meet the expenses of the schools. There are six sources of revenue; (1.) special school tax: (2.) education surtax; (3.) income from the public houses and land; (4.) tuition fees; (5.) miscellaneous tax; (6.) other incomes. The total expenditure for education in the whole province, in the year 1927 was about $5,784,000. When the University was formally established, new measures were taken fo enforce compulsory education. In the Winter of 1927, a proposal was adopted by the Provincial Government to the effect that the eight-cent land surtax be gradually increased to 16 cents per mow. Acting according to this resolution, the Hsien governments have begun to levy the said tax. The total sum of the whole province will be approximately $4,000,000 a year. We shall set aside 70 percent of the revenue for the compulsory education and the rest, 30 percent, for mass education. Therefore in 1928, the education fund will be approximately $10,000,000 and every Hsien will get a sufficient amount of money to run its schools.

The National Central University is the first one to put into practice the novel system of University Districts, similar to that of the French "Academie". What have been already achieved and what it seeks to achieve are briefly set forth here. As the task is not only great and delicate but also new, its final success will depend upon the zealous effort and co-operation of its members and the ardent support of and sympathy of the public.

Nanking, February 4, 1928.

Eastern "Oppressed Peoples" Hold Conference in Nanking

The Indian section of the "Eastern Oppressed Peoples' Association" held a conference in Nanking on Sunday, Jan. 27. After expressing appreciation shown the organization and the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people, by the Kuomintang, the meeting adopted a definite program for the current year's work. In this connection it was decided that branch organizations at Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton should have representation on the supervisory committee, the delegates being Bishen Singh and Sadhu Singh from Hankow, Norang Singh and one other from Shanghai, and also delegates from Canton and Tientsin to be named later. The supervisory committee is to be composed of two delegates from Hankow and Shanghai and one each from Canton and Tientsin with two members stationed in Nanking for carrying on the work. In the event of the Chinese, Korean or other eastern peoples withdrawing the organization shall carry on as a "Pure Indian National Organ" and will be known as the "Raj Paltao Party." An organ is to be published in the "Punjabi" language, and Ganda Singh was re-elected to his present position as secretary. Appreciation was also expressed for assistance rendered the organization by Dr. Francis Harden, a foreigner attached to the National Government.

THE CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES

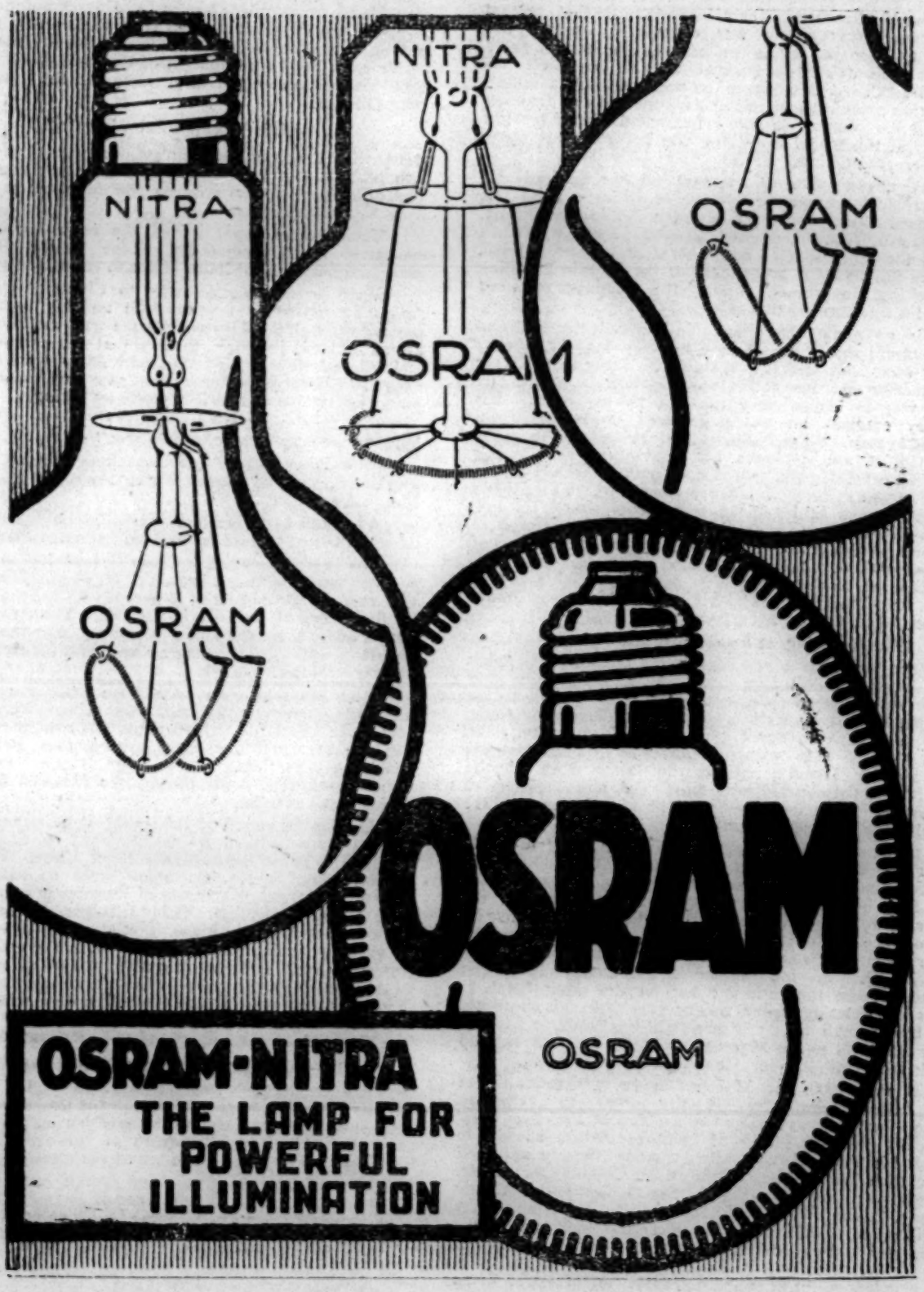
(*Continued from page 487*)

without asking anything openly for themselves. They habitually conceal their wealth, having been taught what comes of envy in a government which they cannot control.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines has contributed much in both leadership and money to the Nationalist movement. It is in all ways a powerful organization.

The interest of these emigrant Chinese in affairs in their homeland is illustrated by the support which they have given the Japanese boycott in the face of government proscription of all boycotting.

Shanghai, Jan. 25, 1929.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A History of the Chinese Northwestern Army

BY YU TINN-HUGH, PH. D.

The China Northwestern Army so-called, is that section of the Chinese army which was organized, trained, and commanded by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who has for years been reputed as China's model general, and at one time was known as the "Christian General" on account of his adoption of the Christian principles and missionary methods in training and educating his soldiers. Below is presented a brief account of the history of this model army for the reference of those who take interest in Chinese affairs.

The Northwestern Army is the most solidly organized and efficiently trained force among the whole Chinese army. It has experienced active service in Mukden, Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechuen, Shensi, Kansu, and the three special administrative areas of Jehol, Charhar, and Suiyuan. A great share of the work in crushing the late Peking Government under the administration of Chang Tso-lin was done by this army.

There is no doubt that Feng Yu-hsiang is the most experienced general among the Chinese military leaders, simply due to his strenuous efforts in training his army from a very humble beginning and his active participation in practically every civil war in China since the last twenty years. His army to-day controls an extensive area stretching from Chinese Turkestan to the Yellow Sea, which lies across the heart of China, and includes the provinces of Koko-nor (Northern Thibet), Kansu, Ninghsia Special Area (Southwestern Mongolia), Shensi, Honan, Shantung, and a part of Chihli. This great achievement was accomplished through the efforts of one man, who, thirty years ago, was a mere private in the Chinese army. The fortunes of the millions of people living in these provinces are now under the protection and direction of this great genius of our day. Let us now present the story of the military activities of this great leader and his army since the last twenty years.

The Uprising at Luanchow (1911)

Since the domination of China by the Manchus, the spirit of racial unequality has long been felt by the people. For more than two hundred years, the loyal supporters of the former Ming Dynasty as well as all other patriotic individuals, who tried their best to upset this foreign domination, have failed. In view of these repeated failures of Chinese attempts to overthrow the Manchu regime, the latter days of the Manchu order in the country was more and more oppressive to the Chinese, which culminated in the revolution of 1911 and caused the whole order to collapse.

Prior to the revolutionary uprising in Wuchang in 1911, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was commander of the 80th Regiment at Sinmintun. (Mukden). In view of the oppressive pressure felt by the people throughout the country, the Marshal also took a keen interest in this matter, and so he decided to take his part in the movement to overthrow the Manchu regime. It was his idea that aside from completely overthrowing this foreign regime in the country there was no way to reform the country; but on the other hand, to overthrow an existing order was no easy task, this could not be done by a small group of men, still less could be done by any single man, and so the Marshal tried his best to line-up his friends in the military service to join this movement.

In the year 1909, the Marshal made a secret alliance with his fellow-commanders in the army to form an association known as the "Wu Hsueh Yenchiu Hui" (The Society for the Study of Military Arts), in order to accomplish his revolutionary aim. Among those who joined this association were Wang Chin-ming, Commander of the 79th Regiment; Sze Chung-yun, Sun Chien-seng, Chang Chih-chiang, Chang Shu-seng, Li Ming-chung, all commanders of battalions, or lieutenants. The external motive of their association was to study military arts, but its real aim was to work for the destruction of the existing regime, so its activities were more or less secret in order to avoid interference from superior quarters.

In the fall of 1911, when the revolution broke out in Wuchang, the Government forces were not yet ready for the emergency, and an autumn drill was then called to order at the Kaiping-Luanchow Area. In view of the critical situation in the south and the opportunity offered in the autumn drill, the Marshal took advantage of the situation and ordered his troops to come inside of the Great Wall near Haiyang to be ready for action.

When his troops came inside of the Great Wall, the Marshal was getting busy to stir up his fellow-commanders and members of the military arts society to join hands in an uprising in order to march toward the capital and give assistance to the revolutionary activities in the South.

Unfortunately, the secrets of this movement leaked out through a traitor by the name of Chang Chien-kung, who reported this affair to the superior authorities. As a result of this report, his fellow-workers, Wang, Sze, and Sun were one by one induced by the Government supporter Wang Huai-ching to be murdered; the Marshal himself was arrested and transported back to his native home; Li Ming-chung and the other co-workers were all driven out from their respective posts. It may be truly said that the activities of the Northwestern Army to-day are a mere continuation of the unfinished work which it had started some eighteen years ago at the Luanchow Haiyang District.

II—A New Beginning (1912)

During the spring of the next year, the first year of the Republic, General Lu Chien-chang was recruiting new troops. This offered an opportunity to the Marshal to continue his work as a revolutionist.

When the Marshal joined the ranks again, he was immediately made commander of the Second Battalion, and ordered to proceed to Ching Hsien to recruit new troops.

When he was on his way to Ching Hsien, the British troops attempted to prevent him and his bodyguards from passing through the Tientsin Station with an aim to disarm the group. At this juncture, the Marshal was getting very angry and ordered all his guards to throw down their arms on the ground. The British soldiers saw his angry mood and immediately changed their attitude by saying,

"Why are you getting so angry? If you try to look for lodging, we may be able to help you."

"We Chinese have been asleep long enough, but are now awakened, and no longer stand for your insults," said the Marshal in reply.

After this little incident, there was no more trouble, and he was allowed to pass through without disturbance.

The Marshal stayed at Ching Hsien for about ten days, and recruited about one battalion of new soldiers. All these new recruits were ordered to proceed to Nanyuan to be trained by the Marshal himself personally. Throughout the whole period of training, the idea of "fighting for the cause of the people as well as that of the nation," was infused into the mind of every soldier.

Later, during the summer of the same year after receiving a certain amount of training, these troops were ordered to be removed to Peiyuan. During these hot summer days, due to the lack of funds for their upkeep, they still wore the old shabby cotton clothes of the last winter. In spite of this difficult situation, none blamed the Marshal for not trying to do his best for them.

During the month of July in the same year, the marshal's troops were ordered to be removed to Sanchiatien (near Peking) to guard the ordnance depot there. When the troops arrived their destination, there were no habitable houses to quarter them in the locality. Whatever houses there were, nearly practically all crumbled through use and age. In view of these conditions, the Marshal ordered his troops to get busy during the rainy season in the midst of rains and storms to build sufficient houses to lodge them. This was the starting point of their later fearless struggle against hardship, The next year this Second Battalion was enlarged to become the Left Wing First Regiment for defending the Capital, and the Marshal was also promoted to be its commander

III—Pursuing the "White Wolf" Bandits (1914)

During the third year of the Republic, the Peilang ("White Wolf") Bandits were devastating the province of Honan, and occasionally roving around the neighboring provinces of Hupeh and Anhwei. The authorities of these provinces had a very difficult time to chase them out of their respective domains.

After these bandits were driven out from Honan, they went westward to the province of Shensi. Then the Central Government appointed General Lu Chien-chang as Director of Bandit Suppression for the Western Field. General Lu requested the Marshal to go with him to Shensi and enlarged his regiment to become the Left Wing First Brigade for defending the Capital with the Marshal promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. While on the way, this first brigade was changed to be the 14th Brigade.

In the meantime, the "White Wolf" bandits went further west as far as Kansu. The Marshal then pursued them, and they fled into southern Kansu with an attempt to return to Shensi to attack Sianfu, the capital of that province.

When General Lu got the news that the "White Wolf" bandits were coming back, he immediately called back the Marshal to meet them. The Marshal and his forces reached Sianfu after marching three days and two nights on foot; the distance covered was about 600 Chinese Li (about 180 English

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miles). This is rather a record breaking speed on foot, which covers about 200 li or 60 miles per day.

In view of the extraordinary rapid movement of his troops the Marshal's army had gained a reputation as the flying army. Due to diligent and cautious training, these troops could easily march 60 miles a day regardless of the condition of the roads.

When the bandits heard that the Marshal was coming back from Kansu to rescue Sianfu, they turned westward again, but in the meantime some of them were already surrounded by the 28th Regiment of the Marshal's troops at Tze Wuku, and thus, the city of Sianfu was rescued from the attack by the "White Wolves."

The Marshal puts a great deal of emphasis on the discipline of his soldiers. Even as early as the 3rd year of the Republic, he had already gained a reputation as an excellent trainer of soldiers. During the campaign against the "White Wolves," he was welcome by the people everywhere his troops passed.

After this campaign was over, the 14th Brigade was ordered to be changed into the 16th Mixed Brigade. After this change was effected the Marshal felt that unless the lower grade officers were efficiently trained there could be no orderly troops. In view of this, more than one hundred of the literate soldiers and lower grade officers were selected to form a model company with Li Ming-chung as captain, Sung Tse-yang, Chiang Hung-yu, Liu Yu-fen, Wu Shu-yung, as training officers. This model company later became the nucleus of his growing army.

IV—Activities in Southern Shensi (1914)

In the winter of the third year, the Marshal was ordered by his chief, General Lu, then Military Governor of Shensi, to proceed to Hanchung (Southern Shensi) to guard the districts of Paocheng, Mienhsien, and the surrounding country, due to the report that the military distubance then existing in the neighboring province of Sezchuen would soon spread northward. In the meantime, General Chen Yi was appointed Military Governor of Szechuen, and so the Marshal was ordered by the Peking Government to proceed to this latter province from Southern Shensi. Aside from the Second Regiment which still stationed in Hanchung, the rest of his troops went into Szechuen and stationed in Mienchow, Lochiang, Hanchow, and other places.

When the Marshal was in Szechuen, he engaged athletic experts to train his soldiers, and conducted athletic contests among his troops as a means to encourage physical culture. Everyone within the ranks, regardless of officers or soldiers, was to receive the same training, viz., physical drills, athletics, and sportsmanship. This explains the secret why the physique of the Marshal's army is better than that of all others in the country.

V—Chasing Bandits in Szechuen (1915)

In the fall of the next year, the Marshal was staying in Northern Szechuen to take charge of the work for the suppression of bandits. This work was quite successful, as one of the leaders of a local secret society surrendered himself and the Marshal employed him as a guide to capture the other bandit leaders. During that time, there was a bandit chief by the name of Chang Chen-Wu, who was devastating the country around the region of Yingshan. When the Marshal and his forces came, this bandit chief escaped to a distant region. The Marshal then captured his father and requested that if he should surrender his son, the old man himself would be released. The son heard this statement and surrendered himself in order to free his father.

When the son thus surrendered himself, the Marshal set them both free, but the son refused to go and said, "Mr. Feng is my savior, I will have to do my utmost to compensate him for this great gratitude." So the son remained in the ranks of the Marshal's army. Later, in a campaign near Hsuchow (Szechnen) this man fearlessly rushed to the front and was killed in the battle. Those who know of this incident regret it.

VI—The Independence of Szechuen (1916)

In the spring of the 5th year, Yuan Shih-kai attempted to overthrow the Republic by declaring himself to be emperor. At that time the Marshal was thinking of dethroning him, but he had not the opportunity to do so. In the meantime, Tsai Yo was starting an uprising in Yunnan against the new imperial regime. The Marshal thought that an opportunity had come, so he ordered his troops to proceed southward toward the direction of Luchow under the pretense of fighting against the Yunna n seditionists.

When the Marshal's forces arrived at Luchow, he got in touch with the Yunnan authorities and requested them to give instructions for further movements. The reply to this request was for the Marshal to surrender unconditionally. So it was inevitable for him to meet them in arms. During the first encounter the other side was defeated. Finally an understanding was reached between the two forces to work together against Yuan Shih-kai. The successful arrangement for this co-operation was the work of Chang Chih-chiang and Lu Chung-lin, both subordinate commanders in the Marshal's forces.

When the successful arrangement was made, the Marshal in co-operation with Tsai Yo sent out a joint telegram announcing the independence of Szechuen in order to pull down the Yuan Shih-kai imperial scheme in Peking.

Later, Yuan Shih-kai met a sudden death, the Republic was restored, and the general situation returned normal again; the Marshal then proceeded back north again to Peking with his troops.

The journey from Szechuen back to Peking was not at all an easy one. The means of transportation were lacking and the roads were bad, in many cases hardly passable. The Marshal himself also pursued the journey by walking and part of the time even personally carried ammunitions in common with the soldiers.

In the fall, the troops all returned to Peking, and were ordered to station at Langfang along the Peking-Mukden Line midway between Peking and Tientsin. The Marshal thought that this was an opportunity for him to give further training to his soldiers. Then a school for the children and relatives of the men in the ranks was also establihed in Peking.

The Marshal is always a straightforward man, and dares to say what he thinks. Wheu he was in Langfang he occasionally criticized the Peking Goverdment by accusing its officials as covetous and dirty, and advocated that a thorough reorganization of the Government was necessary. Soon this news leaked out and reached the authorities at Peking, and the Marshal was, once more, dismissed. When he was thus dismissed, he accepted his fate willingly. At the time he was about to leave his post, his subordinates surrounded him and refused to let him go, which resulted in accidentally tearing the Marshal's coat.

VII—The Langfang Indident (1918)

In the summer of the 6th year, General Chang Hsun attempted to restore the Manchu monarchy; practically all the troops around Peking and Chihli were pursuaded to join this move, and the abolished old dragon flag was once more about to be unfurled in the metropolitan area. When this news leaked out, the Marshal's former subordinate commanders planned to wipe out this restoration, but the brigadier-general who had succeeded the Marshal in the 16th Mixed Brigade was not the type of man that could achieve extraordinary merits. So these subordinate commanders in the Brigade went to the Western Hills to welcome the Marshal back to resume command of the troops in order to wipe out the restoration evil. At that time, there was less than two hundred dollars in the quarter-master's hands, and nothing could be done without funds. So the Marshal immediately went to Peking and mortgaged his house and obtained five thousand dollars to carry on the work against the restoration movement.

In the meantime, Chang Hsun had already sent one mixed brigade toward Wanchuang to encounter the Peking and Tientsin Republican forces. When the Marshal arrived at Langfang, he immediately ordered that section of the Peking-Mukden line between the stations of Wanchuang and Langfang to be destroyed in order to sever the connection of the enemy forces, Trenches were also dug iu the vicinity of Langfang in order to prevent their withdrawal southward. On the other hand, a part of the 17th Mixed Brigade was ordered to attack Wanchuang. The restoration movement was thus paralysed and Chang Hsun's troops withdrew from Peking. In the meantime, the troops under the command of the Marshal pushed up along the railroad rapidly and disarmed the restoration troops at Tientsin in the city of Peking. After this movement was defeated by the Marshal, dreams of restoration and monarchical activities were wiped out from the minds of latter day militarists.

VIII—The Stay at Pukow (1916)

In the winter of the same year, Tuan Chi-jui was monopolizing Peking so the Southern revolutionists was again proceeding northward under the pretext of "protecting the constitution." In the meantime, Fukien, Hunan, and Szechuen were threatened by the southern forces, and Li Hou-chi, Military Governor of Fukien, was begging, for assistance from Peking. The Government then ordered the Marshal to proceed southward to rescue Fukien, and promised to recruit three thousand additional troops to act as his reserves. In spite of the order from Peking and the danger in Fukien, the Marshal did not go any further than Pukow, as he thought that the constitution protection movement was a right cause and any request for assistance from Li Hou-chi was only for his own personal benefit; so the Marshal nominally agreed to give assistance to General Li, but in heart he was a sympathizer of the Southern cause. So after the Marshal's arrival at Pukow, he refused to go any further under the pretext of lack of means of transportation. At that time his troops were camp-

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ing along the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad from the station to the bank of the Yangtze River covering a distance of more than three miles long. The discipline of the troops was excellent, and the inhabitants of the region called them a model army.

As the Marshal's troops were stopping at Pukow, there were repeated telegrams from both Peking and Fukien requesting his advance southward, but he was firm, and still did not move any further. Thus, he was always working in the same spirit with the southern revolutionists, in spite of is affiliation with the Peking Government.

IX—Advocating Peace at Wuyueh (1917)

The next spring, there was trouble at Yochow in the Province of Hunan. The Peking Government then changed its instructions and ordered the Marshal to proceed to Yochow from Pukow in order to save the grave situation there. As the order was received his troops were moving westward up the river. When they arrived at Yochow, the Marshal sent out a telegram advocating peace with violent terms advising the various factions to stop their domestic quarrels. This strong telegram attracted the attention of both Chinese and foreigners alike at the time.

After his telegran was sent out, the Peking Government considered his move as an act in violation of the orders of the Central Government, and so he was again dismissed from office. After the order of dismissal was issued by Peking, the troops from the neighboring provinces of Kiangsi, Anhwei, and Hupeh all surrounded his troops, considering them as rebels and traitors. In spite of this critical situation, the Marshal did not feel any uneasiness and went on his normal duties as usual.

The Marshal's stay at Wuyueh was about two months. All through this period, the people of the locality had a good feeling toward him and his forces, and after their departure westward they built a memorial tablet there to express their good feeling toward them.

X—Pursuing Bandits in Western Hunan (1917)

In the month of April during the same year, the Marshal's forces were moving toward westward the boundary of Hupeh to pursue the bandits in this region. Later, the bandits in Western Hunan were devastating the region under the pretext of "constitutional protection," and the Marshal planned to extinguish them, so he ordered his troops to march westward from Lichow, and later, garrisoned the town of Changteh; thus the bandits near the Taoynen region were all extinguished.

XI—Training Troops at Changteh (1917)

During the winter of the same year, the Marshal's troops were quartered at Changteh, and the Marshal himself planned to spend some time there to offer some training to his lower grade officers. Thus, an officers' training group was organized with Lu Chung-lin as group leader, Liu Yu-fen, Liu Chi, Men Chih-chung, and Shih Ching-ting as training officers, to train them in separate divisions. A soldiers' training corps was also organized to offer certain fundamental trainings to a selected group of soldiers.

Aside from the above mentioned two kinds of training offered to officers and soldiers, a woman's school was also established to teach certain fundamental subjects to the families of the officers.

In planning for the vocation of the soldiers, the Marshal also established a training factory to teach his soldiers, in order that everyone of them may acquire a particular vocation to enable them to earn their livelihood after they quit their service.

At that time, a new dramatic group, English and Japanese classes, officers' athletic groups, military athletic contests were also instituted to improve the morale, intellect, and physique of the officers and soldiers. The excellent condition of the Northwestern Army to-day is really due to the result of the training received during this period.

Later, the Marshal and his forces left for Chanchiachi, the inhabitants of Changhteh praised them immensely and offered each one of them a silver medal as a souvenir.

XII—The Advance into Hupeh (1920)

During the summer of 1920, the Anfu Clique was monopolizing the political power of the country at Peking, which resulted in the breaking up of the so-called Peiyang Hsi (Northern Military Clique) through a war between the Chihli and Anhwei Factions of this Clique. The Marshal then led his troops from Changteh to proceed northward toward Hupeh. When his troops arrived at Chanyutao, the Hupeh Military Governor, Wang Chan-yuan, prevented them from landing. Under such a critical situation, his troops were compelled to stay in their boats on the Yangtsze River for four or five days. Then they proceeded further up the River until they arrived at Chanchiachi, where they landed near the paper factory in the place and used the factory as their headquarters All the troops were camping near the factory. The number of soldiers under his command at that time was more than ten thousand. During the hot summer days when healthy quarters could not be obtained for the troops, more than several hundred officers and soldiers died throughout the summer.

In spite of the hardship that these troops were encountering, they tried their best to maintain their physical and mental efficiency, and built wooden huts along the River as recreation and training centers for both officers and soldiers. A military provision store was also maintained there to accomodate the officers of the Brigade with Chang Shu-sheng as the store keeper.

XIII—Moving Toward Sinyang (1920)

During the winter of the same year, the Marshal and his troops were moving northward toward Sinyang, Honan. The Marshal had a very trying time during this occasion, as there was no financial support from the Peking Government, and the supplies of his troops were exhausted. This strenuous time made the Marshal weep at nights. But this did him no good, so he decided to proceed to Paotingfu to try his best to obtain some funds from the Chihli Military Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu Clique, but failed; he then decided to quit his post once for all. In the meantime there were repeated telegrams from his soldiers and officers requesting his return to take control of the troops, and a delegate was also sent to urge him to come back.

In spite of such critical conditions confronting them, both officers and soldiers were trying their best to stand their hardship. In the absence of the Marshal, the officers were arranging class rooms to instruct their lower grade officers and soldiers at definite hours, and during the day time they all went out to the city to clear the streets, repair the roads, and to plant trees. At other times they were conducting ateletic contests.

XIV—Arrival at Shensi (1921)

During the summer of the next year, the Military Governor of Shensi, was abusing his power and misruling the province. The Peking Government dismissed him and appointed Yen Shiang-wen to replace him. In the meantime, Chen Shu-fan refused to quit his office and attempted to oppose the Peking order with force. As this event was taking place in Shensi, the Marshal was ordered by the Peking Government to expel him from his post.

When the order was received by the Marshal instructing him to proceed to Shensi, he immediately ordered his troops to advance toward Tungkuan. When his troops were arriving at Weinan. Chen's forces were coming toward the direction of Pachiao to oppose the Marshal. When the two forces were encountering at Pachiao, the Marshal then ordered his rifle corps to go toward the west side of Sian, the capital of the province in order to attack Chen's troops from the rear. In the meantime, General Chen was defeated and fled. The situation in Shensi then cleared up.

When the war was over, the Peking Government felt the meritorious service of the Marshal, and so instructed him to re-organize his 16th Mixed Brigade into the 11th Division as a reward, with himself promoted to be the commander of the division, together with a concurrent post of Commander-in-chief of the Bandit Suppression Forces for the Western Section of Shensi.

As the Marshal was assuming his concurrent post as Commander of the Bandit Suppression Forces, and advancing westward from Hsienyang, there was a report that the new Military Governor, General Yen Hsiang-wen, had committed suicide, and the people of Shensi requested the Marshal to return to Sian to maintain order. Immediately following his arrival at Sianfu, the Peking Government ordered him to be the succeeding Military Governor of the province.

XV—The War Against Mukden (1922)

In the spring of the 11th year, General Chang Tso-lin came inside of the Great Wall to disturb the political order of the Peking Government, which resulted in a war between himself and the Chihli Military Clique, which were then the dominating factor in Peking politics. When the war was in progress, the Marshal led his army to come out from Shensi toward the direction of Loyang. In the meantime, there was heavy fighting in the Changsintien front, and the Chihli troops were about to be defeated. Then the Marshal ordered Li Ming-chung, one of his subordinate commanders, to rescue the Chihli forces by attacking the Mukden troops from the rear near Tahuichang. The Mukden troops were then defeated.

In the meantime, Chao Ti, the Military Governor of Honan, was co-operating with Chang Tso-lin and attempted to invade Shensi from the direction of Honan, by ordering his brother, Chao Chieh, as the commander of this army of invasion of more than forty regiments. Then the Marshal ordered one of his subordinate commanders, Chang Chih-

chiang, to command two regiments to co-operate with the Chihli forces under the command of Wang Wen-wei and Chin Yun-ao to meet Chao Ti's forces near Chengchow. Later, the Shensi troops under the command of Teng Pao-shan also came to join in the campaign against Chao Ti. After a severe battle of more than seven days and nights, Chao Chieh was defeated, Chao Ti fled, and the city of Kaifeng was recaptured.

XVI—Suppressing Bandits in Honan (1922)

During the summer of the same year, the Peking Government ordered the Marshal to become Military Governor of Honan. In the meantime, the bandits were devastating that province, especially its eastern part. The Marshal took command of his troops personally to suppress these bandits, and within a period of less thau twenty days they were all suppressed.

Then he returned to Kaifeng to organize a training corps for a select group of soldiers for future special service. A home for the support and training of crippled soldiers, as well as a society for the study of the arts of warfare were also organized at the same time.

At this time, the soldiers under the Marshal's command were also employed to practice the "soldier-labor policy, viz., by the employment of soldiers to perform manual labor during their leisure hours instead of other paid laborers to perform the same task. Thus, soldiers were employed to drain the river outside of the city of Kaifeng, which in former times inundated the fields in the surrounding region during the summer and fall of every year. Even up to now the people in the Kaifeng region are still enjoying the blessings of this work.

When the Marshal became Military Governor of Honan, he also recruited five additional regiments to his forces. This aroused the suspicion of the Chihli military leaders, who caused him to be dismissed from office as Military Governor and appointed him to a nominal post of Inspector-General of the Army. When this change was made, political observers considered this to be a dismissal and a reduction of rank, but the Marshal did not consider this as due to the fact that he simply aimed at the training of troops and did not care very much about his official title.

When he received his appintment as Inspector-General, the Marshal proceeded north to Nanyuan, (outside of Peking) to take up his new offiice. When he was at Nanyuan, he practically devoted all his time to the training of troops. The great Northwestern Army of to-day with its one aim to defend the people and the country really had its foundation built at Nanyuan under the untiring efforts of the Marshal in training it.

XVII—Training Troops at Nanyuan (1922—1924)

The Marshal arrived at Nanyuan during the winter of the 11th year. The troops accompanied him were the 11th Division and the five additional regiments newly recruited together with the Body guards Regiment. When all the troops arrived in Nanyuan, they were reorganized into the 7th, 8th, and 25th Mixed Brigades under the command of Chang Chih-chiang, Li Ming-chung, and Sung Che-yuan respectively.

The Marshal stayed at Nanyuan for a period of two years diligently training his troops as well as introducing the new type of athletics into his army.

During the summer of the 13th year, in the midst of the rainy season, the embankments of the Yungting River were broken and the vicinity of Peking was threatened by the invading floods, the Marshal immediately ordered all his troops, soldiers as well as officers, to rescue the region from the water. His whole army was thus working for about two weeks to repair the embankments on the one hand and to clear out the blocked portions of the River on the other. Then in the upper portions of the River similar work was done to drain out the water from the threatening region. Even up to now, the people living in the vicinity of the River are still appreciating this great and courageous work.

While at Nanyuan, the Marshal also started various other organizations and carried on many social activities such as starting a large scale tree nursery station in order to encourage tree planting, a memorial temple for those who lost their lives in the various campaigns in former years, a public cemetery, an artillery training corps, an institute for the teaching of electrical mechanics, a higher officers' training corps, a factory for the teaching of the useful arts to the soldiers, a kindergarten attached to the Peiteh School, and the reorganization of the school for the relatives of the soldiers and officers into a formalmiddle school; these are some of the most prominent activities of the time, by which not only the officers and soldiers themselves were benefited, but the relatives and families of those who had any connection with the army also received their share of the blessing.

(To be continued next week)

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Municipal Economy Commission Issues Report

After a long delay the report of the Shanghai Municipal Economy Commission which was appointed last year has been published. The Committee was composed mostly of British subjects, and no Chinese.

The first part of the report is devoted to the necessity for a Chief Executive Officer. (This has since been provided for by the appointment of Stirling Fessenden as Director General.)

The Committee's principal recommendations are:

(*a*) That definite regulations be drawn up by the several departments showing the qualifications required of candidates for employment in the department concerned.

(*b*) That in some of the departments the minimum age limit of candidates for employment be lowered to enable younger men than hitherto engaged to become available for the Council's service.

(*c*) That definite rules should be laid down for the instruction of the Council's Agents as to the desirability of a candidate's marriage or otherwise, and that all junior positions should be filled by unmarried men.

(*d*) That the medical examination of prospective Council employees be extended to their wives and children, and that the result of such examination be considered before engaging any married employees.

(*e*) That efforts be made to engage local employees for positions throughout the Council, and that such employees be not put on home contracts until after five year's satisfactory service with the Council.

(*f*) That employees engaged as unmarried be not allowed to marry at any rate during the first five years except with the permission of the Council, based on the recommendation of the head of the department concerned.

(*g*) That in the assessment of the salary to be paid for any particular position the prime factors should be the incumbent's qualifications for the duties which he has to perform.

(*h*) That minimum salaries for first agreements be definitely laid down and that increases, which should be dependent upon and in accordance with merit, should be only granted at the discretion of the Council on the recommendation of the heads of departments concerned, and that they be subject to the terms or conditions of any grading system which may be adopted.

The present method by which the remuneration of employees is automatically increased on the renewal of agreements, even though they may remain without promotion from the position they originally held, the Committee recommends, should be discontinued. (A similar recommendation by the Salary Commission in 1921, although approved at the time by the Council, has not been put into execution.)

(*i*) That all positions in the Council's service be definitely graded, and that maximum and minimum salaries for such grades be fixed.

If an employee after years of service is not considered, through lack of sufficent merit, to be entitled to promotion, his pay should not, as at present, be automatically increased, but should remain definitely within the limits of the grade in which his particular position is established.

The present system under which length of service is apparently the sole factor governing the automatic increase of salaries, even though the employee has failed to qualify for promotion, should be definitely abolished; and the principle adopted that the remuneration attached to a particular position should be based on the value of the services rendered to the Council and not upon the length of time the employee has been in the Council's service.

(*j*) That arrangements should be made by which clerical employees in the Council's service will be interchangeable between all departments, and the various heads of departments will be kept informed as to men available in other departments before new employees are engaged.

(*k*) That in order to ensure increased efficiency and an equitable system of promotion, each department should create a "Departmental Staff Committee" under the head of such department, similar to that now in existence in the Electricity Department, where the question of appointments and promotions may be discussed and adjudicated upon before such recommendations are finally placed before the Council Staff Committee.

Chinese Staff

The Committee consider that the employment of Chinese in the Council's service is at present inadequate and capable of extension. The Committee is of the opinion that by a careful study of the capabilities of Chinese employees and an extended use of their services a considerable saving could be effected throughout the service through the replacement where suitable of foreign clerical and accounting assistants by Chinese. The Committee recommends that the building up of an adequate and efficient Chinese staff should be commenced by careful selection and promotion from among Chinese at present in the Council's employ and by the establishment of scales of remuneration on such a basis as to attract first-class Chinese assistants to the Council's service.

Salaries for Chinese Not Sufficient

The rate of pay at present in force for Chinese the Committee says is not sufficient to secure this class of employee. It is recommended that immediate steps be taken to promote or engage Chinese employees for work in connection with the statistical services, accounting, keeping of records, etc., etc., while the employment of Chinese in some of the technical positions might be aimed at where practicable through the engagement of qualified Chinese who in due course might be able to fill such posts satisfactorily.

A recommendation is made that the remuneration paid to Municipal employees should, throughout the whole service, be on a gross salary basis with most, if not all, of the present allowances abolished. The Committee expresses the opinion that where remuneration consists of a monthly rate of pay to which is added various allowances and extra amounts paid for special services the employees and the ratepayers are very apt to overlook the latter in considering the actual rate of remuneration, while the system is open to the further criticism that the full amount of which the employee is in receipt is not readily apparent to the general public.

The committee recommended that, in addition to dealing with these allowances in the manner suggested, an effort should be made to abolish those various sums given as extra pay for special services and qualifications and that a gross sum should be paid to each employee commensurate with the value of his services to the municipality.

In order to bring this about the Committee recomments that all positions in the Council's service should be graded with definite scales of remuneration including minimum and maximun salaries for each particular grade. This has already been done with regard to the foreign employees in the Electricity Department and to a certain extent in other departments and the Committee are very definitely of the opinion that the system should be generally applied throughout the whole of the Council's service.

Senior Position Salaries Too High

With regard to existing scales of pay, the Committee considers that so far as the lower paid employees of the Council are concerned in certain cases an increase may be justified. On the other hand the salaries paid to some of the incumbents of senior positions in the Council's service, not only as far as the maximum salaries are concerned but also the minimum, the Committee considers in certain cases higher than appear to be either necessary or equitable; not only are the minimum salaries in some cases too high, but it considers the substantial increases automatically accorded at the end of each three years' contract is not justified.

The Committee does not recommend a reduction in the salaries of present foreign employees, but they do recommend that a most careful revision of these higher salaries should be made before new appointments are made or considered.

The Committee further express the opinion that the practice of automatically increasing salaries on the conclusion of each three years' agreement is not only undesirable but unjustifiable, and they recommend that the salary of an employee who continues to serve in the same position should be based entirely on merit and that any proposed increase should be subjected to the closest scrutiny of the Council when new contracts are being considered.

Locomotion

Under the present system of locomotion there is a large number of motor cars, belonging to the Council, in service. Besides this, an allowance for locomotion amounting to Tls. 50 per month is paid to employees who use their own cars in the Council's service, while the Council receives $40 from employees for the privilege of using the Council's cars outside hours of duty. This system the Committee considers unsatisfactory and liable to abuse.

The Committee recommends that all Municipal Council cars should be marked in a similar manner to those of the Electricity Department and that they should only be used on Municipal business.

The Question of Leave

Under existing rules an employee is allowed long leave on full pay for eight months after five years' service. Previous

(*Continued on page 500*)

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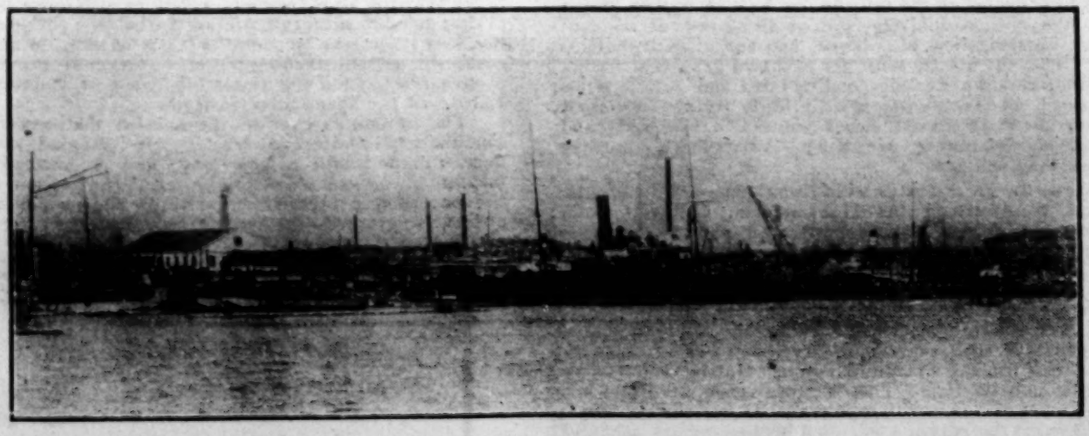

East and West

(*Manchester Guardian Jan. 15*)

A few centuries ago a Venetian, Marco Polo, wandered across the world until he stumbled into the Celestial Empire. He found there a perfection of political organisation and a material wealth compared with which all that Venice had to offer the citizens seemed mean and ill-ordered. When, after many years, he returned and told his countrymen about the marvels of Eastern civilisation, nobody paid any attention to him. They thought he was romancing. And in reply he could hardly tell them to go and see for themselves, since none could have expected to return from the journey within five years, and the chances of a safe return were anyway small. In our modern age the utmost distances can be traversed in a few weeks, and when a young Afghan ruler takes an interest in the wide world, he completes his review of Western civilisation in six months, whereas Marco Polo's sojourn in China lasted ten years, during which time he was able not only to mark the beauties, marvels, and accomplishments of the greatest organised society the world then knew, but also to observe the character of the men and women who had created it and kept it running. In our days it is so easy a matter for an Oriental to observe the trains, trams, factories, kinemas, restaurants, zoological gardens, concert halls, greyhound race tracks, and emporiums of the Western world that he has little incitement to penetrate into the minds and manners of the men who have made these things; nor do such institutions as Parliaments, county councils, police courts, and university common-rooms attract his attention nearly so much as swift cars, aeroplanes, and tailor-made clothing. These last achievements of Western man can very easily be transplanted on to Eastern soil. An Afghan, about as easily as a Japanese, can be rigged out in a lounge suit and bowler; his wife can abandon the veil and shingle her hair; they can both mount in a powerful car and be driven, by a Western chauffeur, as quickly and safely as a couple of Westerners. And, since mankind generally fancies itself in new guises and enjoys the sense of power derived from new means of speeding through space, such a ruler as King Amanullah naturally returns to his country feeling very Western indeed and very impatient with anyone who does not swallow Westernism with the same appreciation.

When Marco Polo came back to Venice the Western world had hardly any contacts with the Far East. Afghanistan has very few with the West; less than any other recognised sovereign Power. But for over a century India on one side of her has been exposed to the fierce, dissolving action of Western thought and skill, and for some twenty-five years her next-door neighbor Persia has been opening her mind to new ideas. In the last five years Persia has been in the hands of a powerful reforming prince founder of a new dynasty, who has not shrunk from braving the anger of the priesthood and the traditional leaders of society when the lore and the customs of which they are guardians seemed to him outworn. Farther west still, an even more commanding figure, Mustafa Kemal, has been putting Turkey through the most difficult and dangerous paces of progress. Small wonder that Amanullah in Afghanistan should have thought the time was ripe for him to add his own name to the list of the men of genius who are Westernising Islam, and his country's name to that of the Powers who can talk on equal terms with the States of Europe at Geneva. The news of the last few days gives the measure of his miscalculation. The progressive Prince has, it seems, himself been obliged to resign from the throne. It seems true in any case that he has had to revoke with a single decree all the reforms he had so hastily thrust on his five million subjects—use of European dress, conscription, emancipation of women, and education of students abroad. The list itself, with its first two items that are not altogether pleasant to consider, and its third and fourth items which touch on points where we can fairly feel that the West has some lesson to impart, bears witness to the hasty and miscellaneous character of King Amanullah's push to modernise Afghanistan.

To some the great change which is passing over the Middle East and transforming the Mohammedan countries from paradises, spiced with lurking perils for the adventurous traveller, into nations on the familiar European pattern, with a daily life of business, sport, and self-improvement such as we in Europe practise in this century, is altogether regrettable and painful. The old Constantinople, the old Teheran are mourned over by the last generation. We may indulge such regrets in an evening of relaxation over a smoulderiug fire and a meditative pipe. But let us not carry them over into daytime. The Westernisation of Islam is a fact, and more of a fact with each year. If we do not like it let us think out the reason why. Is it because we are ashamed of our own civilisation, ashamed of the type of life which the East is borrowing from us? Do we in our heart of hearts dislike this Westernism which is spreading over the world's face? If so we should be traitors to ourselves. The science, the organisation, the freedom of individuals, the responsibility of each for all and of all for each—these are noble possessions, and we must rejoice that they incite the inheritors of other traditions to imitation. But these are the least easily appreciated, and by far the least easily transplanted manifestations of our life. Turkey and Persia with the traditions of a great political and, in Persia's case at least, intellectual past, are perhaps grasping at some of these greater realities behind the lesser realities of mass output and swift transport. Afghanistan, with no traditions at all, save those of tribal and denominational fanaticism, is evidently in a different position. An eager despot may conceivably thrust the bowler hat and the motor-cycle on the reluctant Afghans, but for emancipation of women and all-round schooling the country is not ripe. The ripening may, none the less, come quickly enough; and our business, in the meanwhile, is to carry on eliminating from our Western life the elements of hustle, vulgarity, and grime which perturb our thoughts when we read of far-off peoples remodelling their existences on our own.

American Architect Arrives for Work on New Capital

Henry K. Murphy, American architect, who has been employed by the National Government to assist in the drafting of plans for the construction of a new capital at Nanking arrived in Nanking several days ago and was in Shanghai for a few days this week. He will make his headquarters for the present at Ginling College near Nanking until suitable offices can be arranged. Mr. Murphy came to China from New York by way of Europe and while in Europe visited some twenty different cities for the purpose of making a study of modern city-planning work that is now in progress, among the cities visited being London, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, Oslo, and Moscow. In each place he conferred with officials having charge of city planning schemes and obtained reports of their work which will be studied in connection with China's plans for her new capital buildings at Nanking. Mr. Murphy has spent much time in China previously, having been the architect for several of the leading missionary colleges and universities as well as business houses in Shanghai. Ernest Payson Goodrich, consulting engineer of New York who will be associated with Mr. Murphy both at Nanking and in the construction of a deep-water port at Canton, will arrive in China during March.

Kiangsu Province Census Statistics

The Kiangsu Civil Affairs Department recently issued a census report of the population of the province. The summarized statistics are as follows:—Number of households, 7,925,688; total population, 32,128,040; number of males 16,968,421; number of females, 15,139,619; cities with a population of one million or more:—Yen Cheng, Zushiao, Nantung, Tainsien, Kiangtu and Tungtai; children of school age 1,309,198: children under school age 3,632,021: Number of employed 6,552,120.

(In the above statistics the Shanghai district is apparently not included. The estimted population of Shanghai and suburbs is about 3,000,000.)

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY COMMISSION ISSUES REPORT

(*Continued from page 498*)

to the War the allowance was seven months only, but owing to slow and difficult transportation during the period of hostilities, long leave was increased to eight months, which is still continued, notwithstanding the reinstitution of regular transportation by sea and the re-establishment of connection with Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The Committee expreses the opinion that general health conditions and comfort of residence in Shanghai warrant reduction in the length of long leave and recommend that six months only be granted after five years' service, and that after the conclusion of a second period of five years a similar amount of leave be granted—the first six months leave to be included within the ten years service.

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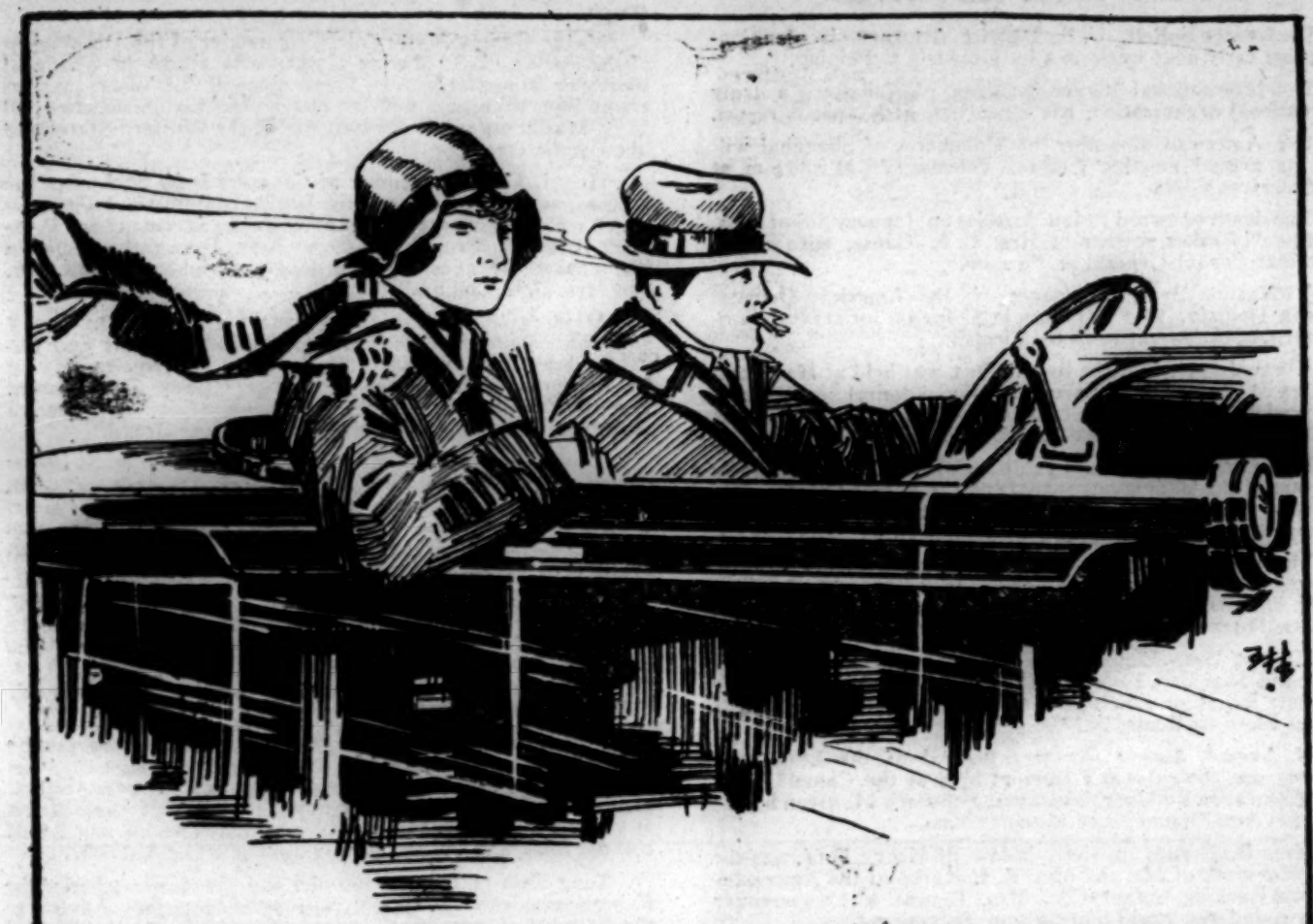

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Men and Events

Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, is planning to depart early next week on a business trip to Peiping.

The International Recreation Club of Tsingtao, a truly international organization, has issued its fifth annual report.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai will hold its annual meeting Tuesday, February 26, at 5.30 p.m. at the American Club.

The death occurred at Los Angeles on January 28 of Mrs. Charles A. Barker, mother of Mrs. C. E. Gauss, wife of the American Consul-General at Tientsin.

J. Warner Brown, manager of the American-Oriental Bank in Tientsin, who has been in Shanghai for several days, is returning early next week to Tientsin.

A naval review of the British fleet was held at Hongkong January 31 to mark the departure of Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, who was relieved by Vice-Admiral A. K. Waistell.

R. J. Cromie, editor and publisher of the *Vancouver Daily Sun*, one of the leading newspapers on the Pacific Coast, was in Shanghai this week as a passenger on the round-the-world touring steamer, Belgenland.

Through goods traffic over the Tientsin-Pukow railway was opened on February 12, following an agreement negotiated by Mr. Hearne, representing the Chinese Ministry of Railways, with the Japanese authorities at Tsinanfu.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cowles Pomeroy, who formerly resided in Shanghai, have announced the marriage of their daughter Josephine Cowles to Barone Luihi Filippo Marincola Di San Floro, at Rome, Italy on Jan. 31.

M. Avenol, deputy secretary general of the League of Nations, was the guest at a banquet held at the China United Life Assurance Building, Shanghai, February 14, given by the National Anti-Opium Association of China.

Mrs. B. Bryant, a sister-in-law of Henry Ford, was the guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation. Mrs. Bryant was a passenger on the round-the-world touring ship Belgenland.

The Shanghai American Club observed Ladies' Day Monday, February 11. Entertainment was furnished by the Little Club entertainers, and a special dinner was served. The orchestra of the Fourth Marine Regiment furnished music.

K. L. Kwong, who has been connected with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since its organization, has been appointed secretary to the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations at Geneva. M. Kwong expects to proceed to Europe next month.

Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin departed from China permanently February 6. Dr. Hodgkin is proceeding *via* Siberia to America, where he is to have charge of a new graduate school of religious education, to be established in Philadelphia by the Society of Friends.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Minister to the United States who has just been appointed Minister to London, is returning to China for a conference with officials of the National Government before proceeding to England to assume his new post.

A recent telegram from Pittsburgh (Penna.) stated that delegates of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, with an aggregate membership of 6,000,000, have reached an agreement to join forces and have appointed committees to arrange the procedure.

Wolfgang Sorge, correspondent in the Far East for the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger* and other leading German newspapers, has returned to Shanghai for a trip to Nanking and will make his head quarters here for the present. Mr. Sorge is living at 132 Bubbling Well Road.

At a recent meeting held by the Board of Directors in Shanghai of the Sun Sun store, Li Hsin-chi, director of the Bank of Canton, was elected general manager, and Li Yu-am, member of the Committee for Overseas Chinese Affairs, was appointed manager.

E. T. Byrne, Chairman of the Shanghai General Foreign Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has sent a letter to F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, congratulating him upon his appointment and pledging the support of the Chamber to Mr. Maze in his work as Inspector-General

The Corn Products Refining Company of New York is about to establish its own factory in Korea. Options on property in the neighborhood of Seoul were taken up at the end of January and it is expected that construction will begin this year. The new factory will specialize in the manufacture of starch.

Major-General Kelly Cole, Commander of the Department of the Pacific, U. S. Marine Corps, will arrive in Shanghai shortly on an inspection trip. Major-General Cole's headquarters are at San Francisco and he has under his jurisdiction all U. S. Marine organizations stationed in the Western States and the Pacific area.

Hon. L. C. Dyer, member of Congress from St. Louis, has been appointed a member of the special committee of Congress which will have charge of the inauguration ceremony for President Hoover. Mr and Mrs. Dyer have frequently visited in Shanghai as the guests of their daughter and son-in law, Dr. and Mrs. D. G. Collins.

An increasing number of Japanese are going to Brazil and other countries in the Southern hemisphere. Last year 11,231 emigrants, 6,076 Japanese males and 5,155 females, left for Brazil through the offices of the Overseas Development Company. There is also increased emgration from Japan to Australia, but not anything near as much as to Brazil.

An inquest was held by the U. S. authorities in Shanghai during the week into the death of Mrs. Florence Schmidt, wife of "Whitey" Smith, leader of the Majestic Hotel orchestra, from whom she had been estranged. She was found dead at 15 Kungping road last Saturday, from an overdose of veronal. A verdict of suicide was given.

The Shanghai Municipal Police, on instructions of E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, on February 8, released W. Y. Char, legal associate of H. D. Rodger, who was being held by the Chinese Provisional Court without bail. The release was ordered by Mr. Cunningham on the ground that Char was an American citizen, born in Hawaii.

Advices from Taian state that a large number of famine sufferers are to be employed in constructing a bridge over the Wen River to link together the northern and southern sections of the Kaifeng-Tsinan motor road. A party of engineers is at present engaged in surveying the proposed bridge which will cost the Shantung Provincial Government about $100,000.

Tong Shao-yi, former Premier and veteran member of the Kuomintang, who was recently appointed Honorary Adviser to the National Government, is departing shortly for the United States where he will be the guest of President Hoover at the White House. Mr. Tong recently received a personal invitation from Mr. Hoover inviting him to come to Washington.

Major W. B. Robertson, president of the Curtiss Robertson Airplane Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Mo., arrived in Shanghai this week on a business trip. Major-Robertson is accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, her sister Miss Lorraine Livingston and also by R. R. Riggs, E. L. Sloniger and J. M. Wilson, all being members of the Curtiss Robertson Company.

The editorial staff of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a book of about 200 pages in the Chinese language giving the history of China's Customs service and her fight for tariff autonomy. The text of the treaties signed with various foreign countries is included and a comparison is made of the new and old customs tariffs, showing the increases for each article.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Peffer who have been in China for the past year making an investigation of social and economic conditions on behalf of the Guggenheim Foundation, departed this week for New York, traveling by way of Europe. They will spend some time at Oberhollabrunn, near Vienna, Austria on their way home. Mr. Peffer served for several years as editor of *The China Press* at Shanghai and later as correspondent in Peiping for the New York *Herald-Tribune*. He has recently written a series of articles dealing with China for the *New Republic*.

"Photophone" Pictures Shown in Shanghai

To the Embassy Theater in Shanghai belongs the honor of exhibiting the first "sound" pictures to be shown in Asia. During the past week said theater has been exhibiting the Pathe Photophone, the product of the ,R C. A. Photophone" Corporation, which is a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America. J. P. Kohler, representative of the Photophone people, superintended the exhibition, which was a perfect success. These pictures are usually referred to as the "talking movies," but the point is stressed that perfection has not yet been quite attained and the promoters prefer to call them "sound" pictures. But the photophone marks a new era in the synchronization of picture and sound, something which was attempted fifteen years ago, based on the phonograph principle. The result then was poor. Now however the producers are on the right track.

M. Avenol Visits Central Party Headquarters

The visit of M. Avenol, Assistant Secretary of the League of Nations, to the Central Party Headquarters at Nanking, February 3 was made the occasion of an important exchange of views. The speech of welcome was made by Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan. Mr. Tai in the course of his remarks stated that, whenever peace is endangered, and the people disturbed, the stronger state should restore peace; when the people of a state are subject to distress, the stronger states should devise means to ameliorate these conditions; and conferences should be held at stated intervals so that the states may discuss their common problems together; Mr. Tai said that for the last twenty-five centuries the people have been endeavoring to carry out the principles of Confucius, but the Kuomintang endeavoured to make world peace and world brotherhood possible through the *San Min Chu I*. He expressed the hope that when M. Avenol returned to Europe he would make possible the realization of world brotherhood, which will depend upon bringing about equality among all the peoples of the world.

In the course of his reply M. Avenol said he was beginning to understand that the revolution was necessary in order to accomplish the objects which were so much desired, and he had learnt that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had adopted and supplanted the ancient philosophies of China with the Three Principles. During the days before the consummation of the revolution the country had been extremely unsettled, and the people were to be congratulated upon the progress the country is making. He said they used to hear about anti-foreignism in China while in Europe, but he was greatly surprised to find the absence of any feeling of anti-foreignism. He said he now understood that when China stigmatized the imperialist and the militarist there were two aspects to be taken into consideration—the exterior aspect, where peace and equality is desired with the world; and the interior aspect, where the ridding of the militarists would ensure peace in China. He said he fully realized that China's desire to abolish the unequal treaties and assume a position of equality in the world was consistent with her great civilization.

U. S. Navy Man Accused of Poisoning Chinese Girl

A five-day U. S. Naval Court of Enquiry was concluded at Hankow February 1 on board the *U. S. S. Helena*. It had been convened to investigate the circumstances into the death of a Cantonese girl named Wang Ah-sen, on December 8 last, whom Thomas Burns of the U. S. Navy was accused of having poisoned with strychnine. The parties in the case have been notified that it would be some time before a decision would be reached, as the Board's recommendations, together with the report of the proceedings had been sent to Admiral Stirling at Shanghai, who would give a decision in due course.

That the Cantonese girl had died of strychnine poisoning was admitted on all sides. Mr. Yang the procurator, argued that the circumstances indicated that she had not taken the poison herself, but had been forced to take it by some else. He argued that bruises on the inside lower lip showed that a certain amount of force had been used. He also argued that the girl had been undergoing treatment at a hospital for cough and the circumstances gave the impression that defendant might have falsely represented the poison to be the medicine for her illness.

The points brought out by Lieut Jordan for the defendant were: Defendant had known and lived with the girl for over a year in various ports, namely, Ichang, Shanghai and Hankow and had a strong affection for her. Defendant had implicit faith in the girl as evinced by the fact that he gave his pay to her to run the home. His only admonition to her was that she should not gamble. It was sometime in October that he gave her $250 and asked her to deposit it with the Navy Restaurant, one Bernstein. He later found out that she had not done so. When questioned on the matter by defendant, she stated that she had deposited it in a Chinese bank and had lost the deposit receipt. He got in touch with Bernstein and asked him to try and probe the whole affair. The latter got a Chinese, employed in a steam laundry, to investigate, as the result of which it was learned that the money had been lost on mah-jong. This fact had never been revealed to defendant until after the girl died. The girl had been undergoing treatment for tuberculosis and the sickness, coupled with the fact that she had betrayed her trust, Mr. Jordan argued, had evidently preyed on her mind with the result that she took an overdose of poison to end her life rather than face the storm. Further, defendant found her sitting by the stove when he entered the room and it was five minutes after his arrival that the convulsions started. There were no bruises that pointed to violence.

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Peiping, Feb. 6—All telegraphic and telephone communications between Weihsien and Lungkow interrupted; troops commanded by Sze Tien-pin, Li Hsi-tung and Kao Peng-chi, acting in conspiracy with "Red Spear" gangs and other bandits, are now making preparations to attack Lungkow; Gen. Liu Chien-nien's troops stationed there are about to take flight to Huanghsien. In Chefoo, martial law was proclaimed on the night of the 5th and families of high officials and rich men have commenced to take refuge in Weihaiwei.

Peiping, Feb. 7.—Wooden cages previously erected at principal places in the city in which to confine merchants who used Japanese goods are removed by order of the Bureau of Public Safety on the ground that such barbarous measures ought not to be used. Persons who read the *Shuntien Shih Pao* (Japanese-owned newspaper) notified that they will be heavily fined.

Tokyo, Feb. 7.—Opposition's vote for lack of confidence in the Government set for February 9.

Tokyo, Feb. 7.—Asiatic Labor Conference (Japan, China and India) to be held in India early in April, 1930.

Tokyo, Feb. 8.—Premier Tanaka, replying to criticisms by Mr. Nakamuro, states that he is not in position to comment on the contents of pending Chino-Japanese negotiations.

Tokyo, Feb. 9.—Mr. Arita, Chief of Asiatic Bureau, states that the negotiations between Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa have not ended in hopeless failure.

Tokyo, Feb. 10.—The motion of want of confidence in the Government presented by the Opposition is defeated to-day by 249 votes to 185 (adjourned from yesterday). This is first time in history of Japan that a plenary session of the Diet is held on a Sunday. Originally it was intended to leave the continuation of the discussion till following day but the Opposition's motion was considered to be so serious that the Diet finally decided, by 216 votes to 192, to set the precedent of holding a special session on a Sunday.

Peiping, Feb. 13.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs will shortly propose to Diplomatic Corps that Legation Quarter be abandoned.

The Canton Consul's Part in the First Airplane Shipment

In *The Review* for January 26, on page 354, there appeared an editorial under the heading, "The American Airplane in China." This editorial stated that Gen. Chang Wei-chang, head of the Canton Aviation Bureau, had obtained permission for the importation into China of airplanes of the commercial type, through negotiations conducted by officials of the U. S. Department of Commerce. According to information which has just come to hand it seems that the negotiations which resulted in the lifting of the embargo on American planes for commercial use in China were conducted through the office of Mr. Douglas Jenkins, the American Consul General at Canton and the American Legation at Peking. Since the Washington Conference the American Government has had an embargo upon the shipment of military equipment to China and this embargo has included all classes of airplanes. Some time last year Capt. Chang Wei-chang, of the Canton Aviation Bureau, approached Mr. Jenkins and provided him with information showing him that the Chinese were planning to establish a commercial air service. Mr Jenkins referred the matter to the State Department through the American Legation at Peking and succeeded in obtaining a ruling which permits the export of American commercial airplanes to China. It seems that the officials of the U. S. Department of Commerce had nothing to do with the original negotiations. Recently however, it is understood that the officials of the U. S. Department of Commerce at Shanghai succeeded in inducing the representatives of the Ryan-Mahoney Airplane Manufacturing Co. to send representatives to China, which resulted in the establishing of an agency here through the office of L. E. Gale & Co., an American firm at Hankow. Six of these planes have been sold to Chinese interests at Hankow, and according to recent report a similar number has also since been sold to Chinese interests at Nanking, where they are working to establish a commercial air service. The first shipment of American airplanes, which arrived in China about six weeks ago, have now been assembled at Hankow and will shortly make a trial trip to Nanking and Shanghai.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuo minchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Thursday, February 7.—Announcement made at Nanking that state burial of Sun Yat-sen will be postponed until June 1 so as to allow time for completion of Chungshan Memorial Highway.—Feng Yu-hsiang proceeds north in connection wth famine relief.—Soviet papers having announced hiat Russia plans extensive railway construction on Chinese Turkestan border, Chinese authorities are paying special attention to that region—Ministry of Communications instruct Hopei Telegraph Administration to hand over telephone service between Tientsin and Paoting.—Basil Newton of British Legation pays visit to Nanking.—Gen. Ho Chien pursues bandits in Kiangsi across the Hunan border.—Tai Chi-tao's plan for opening of medical college at Nanking forwarded to Central Research Council.—Dr. H. H. Kung presents plan to C. P. C. at Nanking for protection of "infant" industries.—National Aeronautical Association to open branch at Mukden.—Legislative Yuan holds 11th meeting at Nanking.

Friday, February 8.—Sun Yat-sen's state burial definitely fixed for June 1.—Pei Tsung-hsi's resignation from 4th Group Army is accepted.—State Council formulates regulations for liquidation of foreign and domestic debts.—T. V. Soong orders conversion of Kwangtung national revenue office into an office of the special representative of the Ministry of Finance.—Anti-Opium Commission at Shanghai issues report showing that Japanese merchants in North China are carrying on a campaign of opium and narcotic smuggling.—Shantung provincial council plans construction of a number of bridges across the Grand Canal.—Tientsin to hold native products' exhibition commencing March 1.—Strength of provincial representation at forthcoming Third National Kuomintang Congress is announced at Nanking.

Saturday, February 9.—Yen Hsi-shan arrives at Tientsin enroute to Taiyuan.—Lanchow to be raised to status of municipality.—Chungshan, suburb of Canton, to be converted into a model village—Pearl river conservancy board to be formed.—Nanking receives news that terms of a treaty between Turkey and China have been agreed on at Washington. Previous optimistic reports of agreement between Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa now not confirmed.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 10, 11 and 12.—Feng Yu-hsiang is furnished a remittance from the Central authorities for distribution among famine sufferers on his forthcoming tour of Kansu and Shensi.—Chang Ching-hui expected in Nanking shortly as special representative of Chang Hsueh-liang.—Ministry of Communications proposes that in new treaties the right of foreign vessels to navigate in Chinese waters be discontinued.—Shiao Fu-chen enroute from South China to Nanking to become member of Overseas Affairs Committee.—Chiang Kai-shek in a speech at Nanking, referring to usual observance of lunar New Year states that eighteen years of the Republic had made little difference in the people's superstitions.—Teng Shih-hao, Lie Wen-hui and Tien Jung-yao hold a meeting to discuss troop disbandment—Examination Yuan works assiduously to complete its organization.

Wednesday, February 13.—Sun Fo organizes committee to study measures to improve administration of Suiyuan and Mukden railways.—Hsueh Tuh-pi delegated to investigate famine conditions in North China.—Wu-Han Political Council passes resolutions looking towards spreading of Chinese culture.—Police at Hankow raid a Communist "cell."—Ministry of Railways dispatches engineers to survey proposed railway between Kwangtung and Yunnan.—News received that U. S. Senate has ratified new Chinese tariff treaty.—Gen. Li Tsung-jen passes through Shanghai enroute to Hankow.—Feng Yu-hsiang makes speech to his military subordinates at Kaifeng stating that disbandment will be carried out, and as good soldiers they would obey; provision, he said, would be made for their future.

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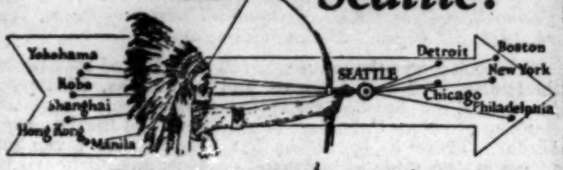

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Congress as Viewed by a Chinese Observer

"The Speaker of the House of Representatives since 1896, by Chang-Wei Chiu, Ph.D. Columbia University Press, New York, 1928. 347 pages, including bibliography.

This book is an exhaustive study of the office of the Speaker in the House, with full accounts and quotations, illustrating the powers of the Speaker regarding committees, recognition, suspension of rules, Calendar Wednesday, and the Discharge Calendar. There is no index, but chapters are given subheadings in the table of contents, so that one, if he has the patience to go over these, may be able to find references to various topics on which he may seek information.

The ordinary citizen, not highly interested in the involved proceedings of the workings of the House, will find little in the book to commend it to his perusal. The last chapter upon Leadership in the House is perhaps the one having the widest appeal. A few quotations will show its scope. "The speaker has never been, and under the Constitution will never be, 'Premier in legislation'. Such a position he cannot attain under the peculiar organization of the House, regardless of how powerful and influential he may be. Elsewhere attempts have been made to show the checks and balances over the Speaker, even at the time when that power was at its greatest height. For instance, in the appointment of committees, he was bound by certain established usages and practices. Speaker Cannon was sharply criticized for the removal of certain members from their former committee places in the Sixty-first Congress. In recognition also there are restrictions to which the Speaker has to conform. The only power which seems to have no bounds is the personal influence of the Speaker. But that is a factor upon which he cannot ultimately rely for leadership. Every Speaker is possessed of a certain degree of presonal influence, and likewise also of a coterie of loyal friends who are forever with him, right or wrong, in success or defeat. Speaker Reed had it, but it did not help him to oppose successfully the passage of the Spanish war resolution and the bill for the annexation of Hawaii. Speaker Cannon had it, but it did not help him to subdue the onslaught of the insurgents in the Sixty-first Congress. Speaker Clark had it too, but it yielded before the invasion of the superior force of President Wilson. By and large, the House is a club of shrewd politicians.... Leadership in the House is in commission. It is not in the Speaker's chair alone, although the Speaker, particularly an ambitious and aggressive one, is an important member of the commission.... Since 1911 when, owing to the change of the House organization under the Democratic control, the commission increased in size, it has been composed generally of the Speaker, the floor leader (who, under the Democratic practice, is chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and chairman of the Committees, and who, under the Republican practice, is ex-officio chairman of the Committee on Committees as well as that of the Steering Committee), chairman of the Committee on Rules and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Under the present, Republican. system we should also add the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the eight members of the Steering Committee. Of this small number of directors the Speaker is merely one of the most important."

Regarding party control, Dr. Chiu says, "Particularly since the close of the European War there has been a steady decrease of partisan controversy along party lines. Time and again a majority of Democrats and Republicans line up on one side in opposition to a minority of Democrats and Republicans on the other, or vice versa, on measures of major importance. The effect of this development is therefore the weakening of party leadership.... The relation of the Speaker to the President since 1896 had for the most part of the time been none too friendly. Speaker Reed and President McKinley never conferred with each other on any legislative question. Such, also, was the relation between Speaker Clark and President Wilson. When Mr. Mondell was the Republican floor leader during the last part of President Wilson's second term, he asked Mr. Clark how to get advice from the Administration in legislation, apart from the official recommendations and suggestions. Mr. Clark told him to go somewhere else for information, and said 'they never confer with me'."

Dr. Chiu's final conclusion is this—"There will probably never come the time when the Speaker is 'Czar', but it seems inevitable that the leadership of the Speaker. under the 'American system', will pass from its present position to a much stronger one."

"Behaviorism"

The Ways of Behaviorism, By John B. Watson, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D. Harper and Brothers, New York and London, 1928. 144 pages with index.

John B. Watson is famous as a teacher of the "new pyschology" that is interesting everyone today. He says: "I have tried to incorporate all of my more mature conclusions in this, the final volume I shall even write upon Behaviorism as a system of pyschology. It is written for cultured people regardless of their grounding in science."

And what is Behaviorism? In the words of the author we glean a few sentences to define the subject of his study. "In the year 1912 'behaviorism' was only a word—a harsh-sounding one at that. The group that understood its tenets and leaned toward it was small. . . . . The old line pyschologists trained under Wundt freely predicted that it was only a revolt, and like most revolts could easily be put down. . . . But behaviorism was not a revolt or protest. It was a new way of looking at the most important things about human beings—an objective way. . . . Behaviorism is the scientific study of human behavior. Its real goal is to provide the basis for the prediction and control of human beings: given the situation, to tell what the human being will do; given the man in action, to be able to say why he is reacting in that way. . . . Behaviorism thus leaves out speculations. You'll find in it no references to the intangibles—the unknown and the unknowable 'psychic entities'. . . . The behaviorist view-point is just common sense grown articulate."

The titles of the five chapters of this book are as follows—What is Behaviorism?, Why the Behaviorist has no Instinct' The Behavior of the Gut—a Study in Human Emotions, Memory as the Behaviorist sees it, How We Think: a Behaviorist's View, The Myth of the Unconscious, Can the Adult change his Personality?

As to memory we learn, "The behaviorists now affirm that there is no faculty or process of memory—there is only learning, and loss in skill which comes from lack of practice. . . All 'memories' are at bottom motor memories and obey the laws of learning, disuse, and relearning." As to thinking Dr. Watson says, "The distinction between purely 'mental' activity and physical activity seems to be very real to the layman. But the behaviorist admits no such distinction. He holds that entirely too much mystery has grown up around 'thinking'. . . . Thought is a form of general bodily activity just as simple (or just as complex) as tennis playing. . . . It might be better to give up the term 'thinking' and use the term *implicit behavior* in its place. We should mean by that all of the organized (but still *objective*) behavior that goes on in the muscles and glands inside of us. But since the human solves most of his problems with words, so most of our implicit behavior is verbal. . . . How foolish are most of our trite remarks about thinking. 'Cultivate the thinking process.' 'College is a place where men learn to think.' *The truth is we learn to think by learning to do.*"

Some of the most interesting ideas appear in the last chapter. Standardized tests as graders of progress are mentioned and discredited. The question of possible changes in personality is discussed. "Can an adult change his personality? This is the question most often asked the behaviorist. The answer is *yes* if he works hard enough. . . . Theoretically you can change a personality as long as the individual can *learn*. But as a rule we do not have sufficient control over the life of the individual, even if he were to put himself in our hands, to set up reconditioning processes. Possibly if we had absolute control over *food, sex, and shelter*, if we had some great reconditioning laboratory where the individual could be brought for a year for rigorous study and experimentation, we might be able to undo for him in a year what home nurture had done for him in thirty years. But with humans as lazy as they are about themselves and lacking this experimental set-up, the zebra can as easily change his stripes as the adult his personality."

This is a stimulating book and well worth the short time necessary to read it. Perhaps one will want to re-read and ponder upon its new angle on age-old suppositions.

G. B. S.

"Hongs and Homes" Makes Early Appearance

"Hongs and Homes" for 1929, which is a complete directory for Shanghai, made its appearance last week, and a very useful, handy and information-giving volume it is. "Hongs and Homes" is the old Rosenstock's Directory (Shanghai section) rejuvenated, enlarged and improved. The driving force behind "Hongs and Homes" is F. C. Millington, whose entry into the advertising, printing and directory field has put more vim and zest into all three of these lines than they had ever known in this part of the world before.

THE FAILURE OF JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARD CHINA

(*Continued from page 485*)

further complications. The National Government in the period of re-construction has not power enough to keep down mob clamor for the arbitrary abrogation of the unequal treaties and has no other recourse than to assume a strong attitude. The Tanaka Government has not been sagacious enough to make reasonable allowance for China's fanaticism. Japan had reason to dissuade Mukden from compromise with Nanking, but the Chinese were too disturbed to comprehend it. Their excitement paralyzed the judgment of the National Government, and then it went the length of abrogating the treaty with Japan on its own arbitrary will.

Defective Information

As the Government has an intelligence service, it could have detected the intention of China, and it was possible for the Government to prevent one-sided abrogation previously. China policy under the Tanaka Government has been inconsistent due to the absence of effective information and views in regard to the present life of China as well as to the National Government. The Railway Minister Mr. Ogawa, and Mr. Uehara contributed their views to periodicals and dailies, and their arguments were understood as forming the leading principles of the Tanaka policy but had common mistakes. Mr. Ogawa concluded that the Chinese had always been meek before invaders and Mr. Uehara contended that republicanism was not adaptable to China because of its national traits. The "meek" nation now stoutly resists the construction of the Kirin-Kainei line, and the National Government under a military obligarchy thwarts Japan. Their arguments are contradicted by facts. The Chinese of the present are no longer the Chinese of the past. Taking lessons from international evolution, they are hard at work for their own regeneration. Decadent and crafty as they are, the Chinese are being gradually modernized. They will no longer be passive before pressure from without.

The Nationalist movement is the natural development of the race consequent upon external stimulus and it will be kept going even if the National Government be subject to ceaseless dissension. Unified China under that Government will afford both nations a chance for harmony and co-operation in the interest of world civilization. It is an illusion that the rise of China will jeopardize the interest of Japan. Any attempt on Japan's rights and interests in the Three Eastern Provinces is destined to break down of its own accord. The unification of China is indispensable for the solution of the Manchuria question.

It seems that the Tanaka Government looks on Japan and China as incompatible, but China is an agricultural nation. The more rapid China's unified rule is the better can Japan expand her markets in that country. If China becomes a producer of raw materials, Japan will be a better manufacturer of refined goods. The political emancipation of China and other Asiatics will keep hard times from Japan. The anti-Japanese agitation in China is injurious to the honor and material interests of Japan and will bring about the exhaustion of the Far East, and it is condemned as absurd. Japan and China must go hand in hand.

Serious Disturbances Break Out in Southern India

Serious disturbances broke out in the city of Baroda, northwest of Bombay, India, beginning of this month, owing to the spread of rumors that Pathans had been kidnapping children for use in their religious sacrifices. The kidnapping scare is affecting wide areas and as a result many Pathans have been assaulted and killed. One of the results of the authorities interfering in the troubles has been that more than a hundred thousand workers in Bombay and vicinity have gone on strike. Present prospects are that the incidents may develop into a religious war between Pathans, Mohammedans and Hindus, but at the same time parades are taking place in which the slogan "Hail the Moslem-Hindu friendship" is being shouted. Armored cars and Lewis guns are being used by the British Army, cooperating with the police, in trying to maintain order. The latest telegrams from Bombay stated that the outlook was very depressing.

Edwin Denby Dies at Detroit, Michigan

The death occurred at Detroit, Michigan, recently, of Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy under President Harding. The late Mr. Denby was the son of Charles Denby, Minister to China in the '80s. Edwin Denby served in the Chinese Maritime Customs from 1887 to 1894 and his brother Charles Denby was American Consul-General in Shanghai from 1907 to 1909.

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Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity		Sale Price Feb. 14	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		342	1.17
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	100	6.00
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	87⅜	5.39
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	96	6.82
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	106¼	6.51
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	81	7.57
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		84¼	4.75
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1,	2000	78¾	6.35
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	90	6.85
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	96	5.35
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	93½	6.50
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	89½	6.72
Republic of Costa Rica	7¼	Sep. 1,	1949	102	7.31
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	93¼	6.51
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	94¼	8.15
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	104¾	5.53
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov. 1,	1953	104	5.21
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1,	1958	90½	6.21
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	108¼	6.29
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	106¼	6.41
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	88	6.94
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	89½	7.63
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	93½	6.60
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	85¼	7.07
Ilseder Steel Corporation	7	Aug. 1,	1948	87	7.26
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	97¼	7.25
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	101	6.42
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	94	6.98
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	93	6.52
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	92¼	6.07
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	103⅛	5.76
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	99	6.62
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	88¼	6.92
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	100½	5.96
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	94	5.45
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	89½	6.77
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	93¾	6.52
Saxon State Mortgage Inst.	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	94¾	7.02
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	94	7.04
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	90⅛	6.84
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	103½	4.96
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	87¾	7.07
Abitibi Power&Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		85	7.06
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		83½	7.19
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p.a.)		Common Stock		44½	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		98	6.12
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock		88½	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		82	4.88
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		76¼	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		92	7.61
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		101	6.93
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		83	——
Andes Coper Mining Co.		Common Stock		52⅞	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		178	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		50⅛	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		41	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		78½	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p.v.$50)	6	Pfd. Stock		79	3.80
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		92½	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

China Medical Association Holds Conference in Shanghai

The fourteenth biennial conference of the China Medical Association was held in the Union Church, Shanghai, from February 7 to Feb. 13, Dr. Arthur Woo presiding. Nearly 100 Chinese and foreign delegates from all parts of China were in attendance. Dr. J. Heng Liu, Vice-Minister of Health in the National Government, and several Japanese delegates from Dairen were also present. Dr. James L. Maxwell, executive secretary and treasurer was on the platform with Dr. Woo.

The three-fold purpose of the conference was to lay stress on the formation of one medical organization which would amalgamate the National Medical Association of China and the China Medical Association; to lay stress on public health education; and to lay stress on the registration of medical practitioners.

The principal address at the first meeting was made by Dr. K. Chemin Wong, Chief Medical Officer of the Shanghai-Hangchow railway. He asserted that most of the so-called modern medical discoveries had their origin in China. He also asserted that foreigners in depicting and speaking of Chinese medicine, had laid too much emphasis on differences, while ignoring similarities, thus giving a distorted picture of Chinese medicine. Viewed from an historical viewpoint, he stated, Chinese medical knowledge had been more profound than in any other countries of the same period.

Dr. Wang in the course of his address stated that, having recently paid an extensive visit to most of the important medical centres in Europe, he was convinced more than ever that China could only hope to take her proper place and her share of leadership in World medicine if she was willing to accept associates in the work from anywhere and everywhere that can produce such. There was a danger just now he said that she might in order to enforce her own leadership in her own land, do herself great damage by failing to realise that there was no Nation under heaven, great in the Medical sense, which was not continually borrowing and exchanging ideas and workers from other countries.

At the sitting on February 7, Dr. A. L. Englaender read a paper on the subject of Cancer. The speaker gave a series of exact numbers from most European countries and from a great number of towns throughout the world, which he said showed indubitably that the higher the civilization of any country, the higher was the frequency of cancer, which could be very justly called a disease of civilization. In Europe, the most afflicted countries, said Dr. Englaender, are Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, and England. On the contrary, in primitive countries and among primitive peoples cancer was very rare, he said.

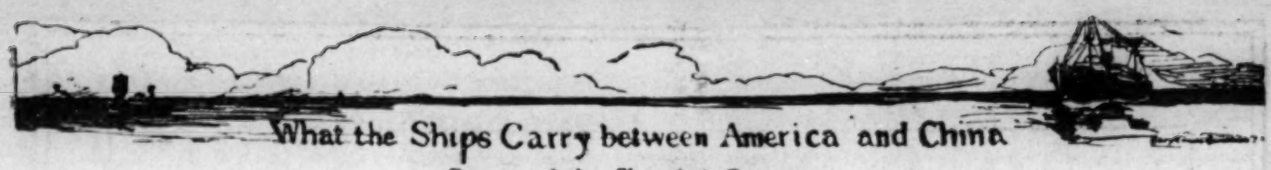
At the session on February 12, a memorial from the National Anti-Opium Association, calling for the cooperation of the medical profession in the fight against the opium and narcotic evils was read. The memorial was signed by R. Y. Lo and Garfield Huang.

At the final session February 13 officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. H. H. Morris; Vice-President, Dr. J. L. H. Paterson; members of the executive committee: Drs. Way-sung New, F. C. Yen, J. C. Lawney, F. P. Manget and S. D. Sturton; I. H. T. governing body (C. M. A. representatives), H. O. Chapman, Mary L. James and G. T. Tootell.

The position of the Institute of Hospital Technology was also dealt with at the final session. Dr. George Hadden, the Director of the Institute, described the inception of the work and the activities that had been carried on in the American Church Hospital at Anking, until that hospital was seized by the military. Dr. J. L. Maxwell presented proposals from the Executive Committee of the China Medical Association for the formation of an independent board of managers to undertake the organization and oversee the work of the Institute. Dr. Maxwell proposed in the name of the Committee that an appeal for the Institute be sent to the Mission Boards at home, and this was approved.

Historic Chinese Trophy Now on Display at White House

The gold vase which was presented to the United States Navy by the Imperial Chinese government on the occasion of the visit of the Second Squadron of American battleships to Amoy, South China, at the time of the battleship cruise around the world in 1908, and since then used as a trophy in football contests between teams from battleships, was recently presented to President Coolidge, for display at the White House, by the Secretary of the Navy. The cup as a trophy was first won by the U. S. S. *Virginia* and when that ship was decommissioned it was sent to the Asiatic Fleet. There it remained until two years ago when it was sent to the Navy department in Washington, D. C., for safekeeping.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Feb. Customs Rate Tls. 1.42 equal Gold $1

STEEL RANGER, Dec. 10.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	6,800
	Pls.	18,508

PRESIDENT MONROE, Dec. 11.

From U. S. A.

Cotton Piece Goods:		
Yarn-dyed	Yds.	336
Unclassed	,,	501
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	39
Brass Pipes	,,	16
Brass Wire	,,	8
Iron Bar Ends	,,	875
Iron Hoops	,,	38
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	27
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	18
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	19
Steel, Washers	,,	132
Tin Pipes	,,	17
Aluminium–foil	,,	49
Bronze Powder	,,	19
Canned Asparagus	,,	110
Canned Fruits	,,	324
Cheese	,,	3
Coffee	,,	17
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	65
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent.	,,	432
50 per cent.	,,	63
Ink, Printing	,,	390
Lead-foil and Tinfoil	,,	513
Leather, Calf	,,	9
Leather, Kid	,,	12
Leather, Patent	,,	38
Leather, Sole	,,	780
Milk, Evaporated	,,	18
Oranges, Fresh	,,	107
Paints	,,	111
Paperboard	,,	828
Paper, Writing	,,	32
Paper, Unclassed	,,	184
Raisins	,,	1,059
Shrimps, Dried	,,	89
Soap Laundry	,,	11
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	85
Sugar, Cube	,,	9
Sugar, of Milk	,,	370
Sulphur Black	,,	389
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,375
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
Ultramarine	,,	6
Files	Doz.	1,023
Shirts	,,	32
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	9,879
Paints; Varnishes	,,	1,946
Cigars	Mille	35
Shoes	Paris	614
Motor-cars	Pcs.	16
Motor-trucks	,,	18
Machines, Calculating	,,	16
Oilcloth	,,	2,174
Typewriters	,,	282
Chocolate	Lb.	2,991
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 61	Hk. Tls.	6,080
Machinery	,,	165,711
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	13,258
Motor-trucks, Parts of	,,	59
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,268,503
Silver Bullion	,,	90,215

CITY OF LAHORE, Dec. 14.

From U. S. A.

Tobacco Leaf	Pls.	11,402

SILVERBELLE, Dec. 14.

From U. S. A.

Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts over 45	Pls.	16
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	40
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	840
Carbon Black	,,	352
Starch, Corn	,,	924
Cotton, Raw	Bls.	100
	,,	358
Cuttle-fish	,,	94
Gum Resin	,,	456
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent.	,,	4,376
50 per cent.	,,	182
Lead–foil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	987
Leather Sole	,,	58
Paper, Coated	,,	1,849
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	468
Sulphur Black	,,	148
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	16,881
Coffee	Catties	4,500
Machines, Knitting	Pcs.	4
Machines, Sewing	,,	1
Motor-cars	,,	3
Cigarettes	Mille	1,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	25,288
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs. 134 Hk. Tls	8,117
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	4,394

PRESIDENT MADISON, Dec. 21.

To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 315	Pls. 359.17
Silk, Waste, Refuse: Antung	Bls. 36	,, 117.70
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, Dairen	Bls. 70	,, 71.74
Silk Cocoon Strippings: Shanghai	Bls. 17	,, 51.58
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Shanghai	Bls. 15	Pls. 15.41
Silk Piece Goods		,, 1.94
Silk Pongees, Shantung		,, 2.89
Artificial Silk Piece Goods		,, 6.80
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo		,, 250
Tea Black, Hankow		,, 229
Brassware		,, 13
Books, Printed		,, 15
Bristles, Black		,, 45
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 100	,, 386
Cotton, Waste	Bls. 50	,, 200
Egg Albumen, Dried		,, 56
Feathers, Duck		,, 220
Hair, Human		,, 20
Hog Casings, Salted		,, 10
Intestines, Goat		,, 23
Intestines, Sheep		,, 48
Oil, Wood		,, 4,620
Wool, Sheep's		,, 183
Walnuts, Kernels		,, 931
Carpets		Pcs. 172

Japan Presses for Railways in Manchuria

According to a recent *Reuter* telegram from Harbin, Japan is stated to be insisting on the construction of five new railways in Manchuria on similar terms to those of the Ssupingkai-Taonan and the Changchun-Tunhua lines; that is to say, Japan is to advance the requisite capital and to undertake the construction work, while the railways themselves become the property of the Chinese Government and the security for the loans. The five railways referred to are: (1).—From Changchun northwest to Talai, a distance of 130 miles: (2).—An extension of the Changchun-Kirin-Tunhua railway eastwards to Yenchi, on the Korean border, a distance of, roughly, 100 miles, where it would link up with the narrow-gauge Korean sea-board railway (3).—From Taonan-fu northwest to Solun, in Mongolia—136 miles: (4).—From Kirin due north to Wuchang, about ninety miles. (5).—From Yenchi north to Hailin, a station on the Chinese Eastern Railway about halfway between Harbin and Vladivostok.

For the most part these lines fall within the borders of Kirin province, although the Taonan-Solun line traverses the northwestern portion of Fengtien and penetrates into Inner Mongolia; and Talai, the terminus of the Changchun-Talai line, lies in Heilungkiang.

The Tunhua-Yenchi line will form the concluding link on Chinese territory of the Kirin-Korean sea board trunk line, the terminus of which has not yet been definitely fixed by the Japanese Government, the choice being between Rashin and Seishin, two ports on the extreme north of the Korean coast. This railway traverses one of the richest virgin timber regions in the Far East, and also large tracts capable of agricultural development. And by the other railways proposed a system of northern branches and feeders will be created, adding immensely to the value of the trunk-line itself.

Three of these northern branch lines will penetrate deep into the areas served by the Chinese Eastern Railway, one of them, the Yenchi-Hailin line actually connecting with it. Hailin being also a station on the eastern section of the C. E. R. The other two branch lines may also be easily extended to reach the latter: the Kirin-Wuchang line in the vicinity of Harbin, and the Talai, line by connecting up at a suitable point with the Tonan-Anganchi Railway.

If the railway scheme is carried out as planned, the bulk of North Manchurian trade will be diverted from Vladivostok to Northern Korea. The new lines will also be of considerable strategical significance, affording Japan an avenue into the heart of North Manchuria.

It is understood that both the provincial Chinese authorities and the Nanking Government are opposed to the scheme, first, because, they maintain, the Chinese Eastern Railway, in which they have at present a half-interest and of which they hope no doubt to become sole owners, would suffer tremendously; and secondly because, they allege, the scheme would place Japan in a dominating position in North Manchuria.

American Financial Experts Arrive in China

The group of American financial experts whose services have been engaged by the National Government arrived in Shanghai February 9. The head of the group is Dr., Edwin W. Kemmerer. He has established offices at 10 Kiukiang road. Among the positions which Dr. Kemmerer has held in the past were: Financial adviser to the governments of Mexico and Guatemala; president of the American Commission of Financial Advisers to Colombia; currency and banking expert to the Dawes committee; he has also been on financial missions to Chile and Poland. He is the author of many standard works on financial subjects.

Other members of the party are: Dr. Arthur Nichols Young, expert on public credit; Dr. Oliver C. Lockhart, expert in taxation; W. B. Poland, expert in railway finance; Dr. Benjamin B. Wallace, expert in tariff and tariff policies; Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, expert in budgets and budgetary; F. B. Lynch, assistant expert in banking; Dr. John P. Young, assistant expert in currency and banking; William Watson, specialist in accounting and fiscal control; Richard W. Bonnevalle, assistant expert in accounting and fiscal control; Edward F. Feely, general secretary of the Commission; Dr. Frank W. Fetter, undersecretary; John McGregor Gibb, assistant secretary; Harry B. Price, Whitmore Dawes and G. M. Thompson, assistants; and Donald L. Kemmerer, assistant secretary to the Commission.

Perfect When Sun-Maid Raisins Are Used

SANDWICH BREAD

½ cup boiling water.
½ cup corn meal.
¾ cup molasses.
2 cups sour milk or buttermilk.
1½ cups flour.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon soda.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
½ cup brown sugar.
2 cups graham flour.
½ cup walnut meats cut up.
1 cup puffed raisins.

First pour boiling water over the corn meal and stir well. Then add the molasses and buttermilk. Sift the flour, baking powder and soda salt and add the first mixture. Flour the raisins, and add them with the walnuts and combine the two mixtures. Pour into two greased pans and let rise for 20 minutes in a warm place. Bake one hour.

This makes a delicious sandwich bread for any cheese mixture, such as pimento cheese or cottage cheese well seasoned and a lettuce leaf between the two thin slices of bread.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association

3 Canton Road, - - - - Shanghai.

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M,
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

New Ford Prices

(Effective February 1st, Shanghai)

With new increased duties now in effect, Ford prices represent greater value than before. Ford quality remains the same but due to the low cost of the various Ford units, the proportional increase in retail Ford prices is relatively less than the increase higher price cars are obliged to put into effect.

Phaeton	Shanghai Tls.	1450
Roadster	,, ,,	1425
Business Coupe	,, ,,	1735
Standard Coupe	,, ,,	1775
Sport Coupe	,, ,,	1775
Tudor	,, ,,	1735
Fordor	,, ,,	1925
Passenger Chassis	,, ,,	1125
TRUCK CHASSIS 1½-2 tons	,, ,,	*1,425*

All passenger car prices include Bumpers, 5th Tire and Tube.

Effective with the above Phaeton and Roadster prices, several improvements have been made to add to the beauty of the car and for passengers' convenience. Electric Wind-shield Wiper and Windshield Wings are now standard equipment; door handles have been placed both inside and outside; and gray blue leather upholstering adds a pleasing and rich interior.

The former Shanghai price for the Standard Ford Truck Chassis was Tls. 1,450. In spite of increased duties, the present price has actually been reduced Tls. 25. This further demonstrates the policy of the Ford Motor Company, that the purchasers of Ford products shall share in any saving effected through the efficient operation of the parent Company or its branches.

Ford

Ford Motor Company Exports Inc.

SHANGHAI.

NO INCREASE MODEL "T" OR "A" REPLACEMENT PARTS